INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.
13

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
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VOL. XVIII NO. 116— BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

INDIAN PRESS'S FIGHT AGAINST THE ORDINANCE.

Bureaucracy's 'Shock Tactics'

—:o:—

MENTALITY OF MUZZLING INDIAN PRESS MUST GO.

Myth Of 'Emergency' Exposed.

MR. IYENGAR SHOWS WAY OUT OF IMPASSE.

Urges Suspension Only After Forfeiture Of Security.

The All-India Journalists' and Press Owners' Conference opened on Thursday at 11 a.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, which was filled with delegates and visitors. At the outset Mrs. Madhurika Mehta sang the "Bande Mataram" in a very impressive manner, all standing.

Prominent among those present were Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review," Mr. J. N. Sahni, Editor of the "Hindustan Times," Delhi, Mr. K. F. Khadilkar, Editor of the "Navakal", Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Mrs Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Kamala Chattopadhyaya, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Lala Shri Ram, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers, Lala Girdharilal of Delhi, Sardar Diwan Singh, Editor of the "Riyasat," Col. and Mrs. Gidney, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett of the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Miss Natrajan.

Besides many delegates from Bengal and the Punjab including the Editors of the "Basumati," the "Amrit Bazar Patrika," the "Advance" and other vernacular papers were present.

"ABLEST JOURNALIST."

After Mr. Natrajan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee had delivered his address, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee proposed Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar to the chair. He referred to the President-elected as "one of the most distinguished and ablest journalists in India."

Lala Girdharilal seconding said that they were meeting under the shadow of a great crisis which was threatening their very existence as honourable citizens. "We are not allowed to read what we wish to, we are not allowed to write what we wish to, we are not allowed to wear what we wish to, we are not even allowed to walk on particular roads. Such is our plight."

Over and above the already existing laws and regulations restricting civil liberties, had been promulgated the Press Ordinance. To fight that menace, the Lala added, no one was more fitted than Mr. Iyengar, who was a reputed constitutionalist.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Mr. Rangaswamy then took the chair and called upon the General Secretary, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, to read out the messages received. Prominent among those who send messages of sympathy were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Sir A. P. Patro and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Messrs. K. C. Roy, Durgadas and Iyengar of the Associated Press Dr. Bidhan Roy and Mr. J. C. Gupta.

After the Presidential address, the Conference resolved itself into the Subjects Committee to meet again at 5 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

—:o:—

The following is the presidential address of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu", at the All-India Journalists and Press-owners' Cnofeience held at Bombay on the 15th instant:—

The occasion which has brought us together is neither a ceremonial nor a festive one; it is an urgent situation in which the Press and the Printing trade in this country are faced with a crisis graver than any they have had to surmount during a century of their existence.

PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

This conference of representatives of newspapers and printing presses has been convened for the purpose of concerting measures to meet the situation that has arisen from the promulgation of the Press Ordinance that threatens their honourable existence and progress. It is my desire, therefore, that in dealing with this question we should not be side-tracked into a discussion of other, no doubt equally important, issues which do not, however, have a direct bearing on this question.

GOVERNMENT AND PRESS CONTROL.

Bureaucracies, like the Bourbons, neither learn nor unlearn. The same mentality that prompted the enactment of the Vernacular Press Act more than fifty years ago subsists with the same vigour to-day in Simla and in Whitehall, unaffected by all the talks about Parliamentary institutions and Dominion Status. The same oversensitiveness of the beauracracy to criticism, which Sir William Muir, Sir Erskine Perry and Col. Yule of the India Council in 1878 described as being responsible for that Act, the same clamour of the European community in India, the same differentiation between European and Indian sections of the Press that dominated the mind of the Government fifty years ago dominate it to-day, unimpaired. And unless we journalists and printers make up our minds to organise and effectively resist this perpetual tendency of bureaucracies to muzzle the Press, the future of civil liberties, nay, of popular freedom, in India would be black indeed.

Lord Lytton's Press Act was repealed after four years by a Viceroy whose name continues to be cherished in this country as of one who sought to promote the freedom and welfare of the people of this country and faced the wrath of the bureacracy as no other Viceroy has dared to do since. For twenty years the Government felt safe with Section 124-A of the Penal Code; but the Bangabasi case unsettled them and the Sedition Law was reenacted in 1897 in the dangerous form

(Continued on page 5.)

LADY SATYAGRAHI GETS ONE YEAR.

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 15.

Mrs. Lakshmipathy who was sentenced by the Magistrate at Vedaranyam for one year simple imprisonment has been taken to the Vellore Jail, the presidency jail for women.—Free Press.

PROTEST AGAINST MUZZLING THE PRESS.

—:o:—

To-day's Public Meeting.

There will be a public meeting on the Esplanade Maidan to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. When prominent Indian journalists who come to Bombay in connection with the Journalists Conference will address the meeting. Mr. K. Nataranjan will pdeside.

MADRAS PAPERS SUSPENDED.

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 15.

The "Swadesmitram" and "Tamil Nadu" from whom has been demanded security under the Press Ordinance have suspended publication fod the present.—Free Press.

ANOTHER FRONTIER VILLAGE RAIDED.

—:o:—

Hunt For "Red" Volunteers.

PLANE CRASH NEAR ALI MASJID.

PESHAWAR, May 14.

Liquor shops have been re-opened and picketing has not been attempted. Shroffs shops have also been re-opened and business is normal.

Early in the morning the authorities with the help of the Military and Frontier Constabulary, surrounded the village of Utganzai, the headquarters of the "Red" Volunteers, successfuliy disarmed the whole village and arrested several office-oearers.

Reports from various stations are being received of the attempts of "Red" Volunteers to interfere with communications by cutting wires, blocking roads and cutting trees.

An attempt, which, however, was unsuccessful, was recently made to derail a train between Nowshera and Mardan.

One aeroplane crashed near Ali Masjid causing the death of two pilots.—A. P.

FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 15.

Flying officer J. C. H. Tavendale and Aircraftsman Chappel have died as result of crash of aeroplane in Khyber Pass due to engine trouble.—A. P.

HARTAL IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

Huge Meeting Held.

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 14.

On hearing of the arrest of Syt. Abbas Tyabji and his batch the local Congress Committee called for a general Hartal in their honour. The whole city readily responded and observed a complete Hartal to show their respect for the veteran Muslim hero and Mahatmaji's immediate successor. A mammoth meeting of over ten thousand was held at the Town Hall. Mahatma Bhagawardinji presided. Messrs. Punamchandji Chhaganlal Bharukha and Dharmadhikaree made speeches in honour of Mr. Tyabji.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S HOMAGE TO MAHATMA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 15.

(Censored).

The Calcutta Corporation Council passed a resolution, the Muslim members opposing, offering homage to Gandhiji, tendering felicitations on his incarceration and appreciating the signal triumph achieved in the campaign.—Free Press.

KESHAVLAL DAVE ARRESTED.

—:o:—

DAKORE, May 14.

Mr. Keshavlal Dave of the Gujarat Vidyapith, the "dictator" of the Thasura Taluka in Kaira District, has been arrested at Dakore under Section 117 I.P.C. and Section 47 of Salt Act.—Free Press.

ARRESTED—R. M. PENDSE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 15.

Mr. R. M. Pendse of Akola, Secretary, Berar Socialist Party was arrested to-day at Bombay Under Sec. 117 Cr. P. C. on the strength of an order from the First Class Magistrate, Panwel, District Colaba.—Free Press.

KING OPENS INDIA HOUSE.

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 15.

His Majesty the King will formally open the India House, in London at noon on Tuesday 8th July. Her Majesty will also attend the ceremony.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE DECISIONS

—:o:—

Strictest Secrecy Maintained.

A SHORT SESSION ON THURSDAY.

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

After three days' prolonged deliberations, the All-India Congress Working Committee almost concluded its sittings late to-night, in the "Anand Bhawan"; but it will meet for a short while again tomorrow morning.

Resolutions have been recorded but strictest secrecy is still being maintained with regard to even those decisions which have been given definite shape.

When typed copies of the resolutions were revised to-night, the acting President of the Committee issued instructions to the Congress Volunteers to keep out of the premises. Non-members, and the Volunteers, accordingly, continued to patrol all round the verandah of Anand Bhuwan, where the meeting was being held, when final resolutons were read out to the members. Even several trees inside the compound near meeting place were inspected by volunteers to make sure that no one was concealing himself to overhear the decisions.

The Committee was not in a position to issue resolutions to the press to-night.—Free Press.

"IT IS GOD'S OWN WORK."

Imam Saheb Bawazir's Appeal To Country And Muslims.

(CAMP) DHARASANA, May 15.

Imam Saheb Bawazir, who has been in charge of the Satyagraha Ashram since Mr. Mahadeo Desai's incarceration and who has been here for these two days has issued an appeal in the course of which he says:—

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Before you get this message our fifty brave comrades will have begun non-violent war of sacrifices in the holy name of God. They know it well enough that jail, assaults and even death are waiting for them. But their faith tells them that the work undertaken by them is holy, it is God's own work. And, therefore, if for God they are meeting death, what of that?

PREFER HELL TO SLAVERY.

And my Muslim brothers, what shall I say to you? The sacred message of freedom is a legacy of Hazrat Mahomed Paigambar to the world. A true Muslim would prefer even hell to slavery. So if we do not give our helping hand to those who have been out to do away with slavery, posterity will curse us.—Free Press.

3 VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED

—:o:—

(Through Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Committee.)

VILE PARLE, May 15.

Vite (Satra)—Contraband salt was sold here. Four volunteers were arrested. Gopal Wasudeo Deo was sentenced to one year, Shankar Krishna Joshi to six months, Mahadeo Yashawant Brahmanalkar to three months R. I. and the fourth volunteer Mahadeo Ganesh Sattikar was let loose being a young boy.

DHULIA YOUTH LEAGUER JAILED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

DHULIA, May 15.

Shankar Vithal Sapre, Secretary Tarun Mandal has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for inciting people to break forest laws.

DHARASANA SATYAGRAHIS TO BE STARVED?

"Responsive Satyagraha" By Police.

MRS. NAIDU LEADS "RAID"

No Tea Or Water Allowed To Be Supplied.

Mrs. Naidu with her batch of 50 Satyagrahis started to "raid" the Dharasana Salt Depot exactly at 6 in the morning on Thursday.

All the volunteers were pledged to perfect non-violence.

When the Satyagrahis had proceeded about a mile, they were faced by a strong police force under the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. There was also military.

The Police force then surrounded the Satyagrahis and completely isolated them; the people who were following were warned off and the Pressmen also were told to go away after a time.

In the blazing sun of an exceptionally hot summer the Satyagrahis sat on the road without any shelter, the Police all along surrounding the small batch and not allowing anyone to carry water or refreshment for them.

That was the situation a little after mid-day, and there has been no news since then about the fate of these men, led by Mrs. Naidu.

THIRSTY SATYAGRAHIS UNDER SCORCHING SUN.

(From Our Special Representative)

BULSAR, May 15.

Camp Dharasana:—Interesting situation has been created by civil resisters who marched under the command of Mrs Sarojini Naidu to the Dharasana Salt depot. Mrs. Naidu arrived at Dongri at 4 this morning. Special saloon of C.I.D. men attached to the train to Bombay, was disconnected at Bulsar. Mrs. Naidu was received at Dongri station by local leaders where a special motor awaited her. She motored to Untadi Satyagraha Camp, while the whole camp was offering prayers. First to greet Mrs. Naidu was Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, who embraced her, fondly saying "Naiduben, you are leaving us." "I hope so," replied Mrs. Naidu.

Sjt. Narhari Parekh then gave minute instructions to volunteers of first batch. He asked them to first partake breakfast of water and "chana-mumra" and then prepare themselves for the march. He congratulated them for having the honour of marching under the orders of a personality like Mrs. Naidu. They should be absolutely non-violent, and should not retaliate even if they were assaulted by police. If the police barred the way they should take orders from Mrs. Naidu. Mrs. Naidu then retired for rest at 5.

At the stroke of half past six there was an imposing flag salutation. Mrs. Naidu led the chorus of "Vande Mataram" after the Nation anthem Mrs. Naidu addressed volunteers: "You are carrying on the struggle started by Gandhiji. It rests with you to stick to the struggle in the spirit of non-violence. Follow me in a dignified manner, be non-violent in thought and action, and win victory in this spiritual battle." She said in a ringing voice. Thousands of villagers assembled at the camp cheered Sarojini when the march started at exactly 6-35 a.m.

Barbed Wire Fencing At Dharasana.

CAMP DHARASANA, May 15.

The Government has taken the first definite step, to-day, to prevent mass Civil Disobedience, namely the march on Dharasana Salt Depot by promulgating an Order under Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting carrying of lathis, stick or any other weapon or instrument and assembly of more than four persons in vilages of Charwalda, Umarsadi, and Dharasana.

1000 notices were pasted all over, on walls and trees, early this morning, by police sepoys. The notice has accentuated the already tense atmosphere and arrests of Satyagrahis are taken as a foregone conclusion. "Will they prohibit Mrs. Naidu from entering Bulsar Taluka and thus prevent her from leading a batch?" is the question discussed in the Satyagrahi circles, for they suspect the promulgation of Sec. 144 is the only prelude to that step.

"RESERVED FOR THE POLICE."

This noon, the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and Sub-Inspector of Police travelled in the same train in which the Free Press Correspondent travelled from Navsari to Dungri. When they got out of the station platform, they saw the bus full of passengers including ladies going to villages. The Superintendent ordered all the passengers to get down saying that the bus was under contract with the police. When asked why it did not have a sign-board, he replied: "Reserved for the Police." He said he did not want to discuss. He had given an order verbally and there was an end of it. He continued to talk of boycott, etc., and addressing the Press Correspondents who were standing near by said: "You may telegraph to America all this if you like. I don't care. We have had enough of this. No more nonsense."

All passengers had to go on foot to their villages. It is learnt that this particular bus was not under any contract with the police. It is also understood that on the night of 12th inst. the police commanded some buses and carts to get provision from Bulsar, as they had gone there rather unprovided apprehending the raid on the morning of 13th inst.

NEED OF NON-VIOLENCE.

A meeting will be held this evening at Untadi to explain to the peoplepep the significance of their struggle and exhort them to preserve non-violence even under the greatest provocation. A meeting was first announced to be held for Bulsar only, but in view of the promulgation of orders today another meeting is arranged not in the prohibited area, but in its vicinity to impress upon the villagers the supreme necessity of non-violence.

BARBED WIRE FENCING AT DHARASANA.

"How will the Satyagrahis get at the salt in the depot to-

(Continued on Page 6).

Home Member In Sholapur.

CONFERS WITH OFFICER COMMANDING.

SHOLAPUR, May 14.

Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, arrived here last night and went round the city this morning. He conferred with the officer Commanding, at Sholapur.

Three more arrests have been made in connection with recent riots here, bringing the total number to eight.—A. P.

—:o:—

SHOLAPUR MILLS TO BE REOPENED ON SATURDAY.

SHOLAPUR, May 15.

At a conference which the representatives of local mills had today with the Officer Commanding, it was decided that mills should be re-opened on May 17, and should be worked in one session each day from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., instead of in usual two sessions with a mid-day interval. This is in order that the men may not unwittingly or otherwise commit breach of any of the Martial Law regulations during the recess. This experiment will be tried during the next few days.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH, and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May		
17	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June		
7	Mantua*	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,827
28	Razmak	10,857
July		
5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Naldera x	16,033
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2	Morea*	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4	Viceroy of India	19,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1	Rajputana	16,568
8	Naldera x	16,033
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	10,954
29	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamer from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £58 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Maccuonia" on the 21st May, 1930, and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£165	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£73

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking out Season Tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so in paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July, inclusive.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS:
Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£54	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
May 23	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June 6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 78
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington	
(N. Z.) via Sydney	£10[illegible]

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
16th May	Varela	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah, & Busrah
21st May	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
21st May	Karapara	East & South Africa
6th June	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August 1930 Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tursdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of freight and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Nagano Maru..	3824	3 May	18 May
*Shanghai Maru	4104	12 May	31 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 May
Rangoon Maru.	5029	17 May	29 May
YamagataMaru.	3807	20 May	30 May
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	8000	....	@16July

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru..	10500	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakusan Maru.	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES COTTON (MOGHLAI, KHANDESH, CENTRAL INDIA, C. P. NO. 1 AND 2, BERAR, DHOLERA, BENGAL, ETC.), INCLUDING A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th May, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, opposite Wadia Godown No. 1 on the Port Trust Plot, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned, the abovementioned damaged Cotton that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Godown of Messrs. Chaturbhuj Jeram.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
FRED THOMSON.
in
DON MIKE

NEXT SATURDAY.
Thrill-shot Drama of the Northlands!
RANGER
in
THE ONE MAN DOG
Greatest of the mighty Ranger action show.

THE CAPITOL
(Bombay's Best Talkie House).
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
LON CHANEY
in the epic of the railroad
THUNDER
Thrills! Laughs! Romance! Come and hear
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA
Address in English, Urdu and French.
TO-MORROW
MARION DAVIES
in the all-talking comedy hit
NOT SO DUMB
Book your seats early.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Bombay representative for Lister Antiseptics Dressings Co., Ltd., Calcutta. Apply GHOSE, Room No. 4, Punjab-Amritsar Hotel, Near G. P. O., Fort St., between 1 to 3 p.m.
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714

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Free accommodation in the Local Boarding Houses. Staff efficient, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower. Hostel arrangements are made for a limited number of students. Get Students' Hand-Book by sending 5 annas stamps. Apply for admission and Hostel accommodation to

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745

INTER SCIENCE AND B.SC. CLASSES IN THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE has been affiliated from June, 1930, to the B.Sc. Examination in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and Botany; and in the B.A. Examination for the Pass and Honours courses in the Physics and Chemistry Group. The institution provides many facilities which are unavailable in other Colleges. For details ask for the Students' Hand Book by sending 5 annas stamps.

PRINCIPAL BALKRISHNA.
M.A., Ph.D., &c.
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Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 389 OF 1930.
Re: Dr. HUSSEIN ABDUL KAYUMI of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay: ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: CASSAMALLI JAFFERBHOY RAHIMTULLA: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 15th day of May, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1930.
H. A. VAKIL,
Ag: Insolvency Registrar.
746

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
No. 1184.
14-5-30.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DWARKADAS JEENABHAI, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Landed Proprietor, residing at Jambli Moholla (Bapu Khote Street), outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

1) Bai SUNTOKBAI, widow of Oodhavji Mulji, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bapu Khote Street, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) MOTILAL FOOLCHAND, of Bombay, Marwari Inhabitant, a Banker, residing at Fanas Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay; (3) WALJI VERSEY, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece-goods Merchant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay; (4) NADIRSHAW SHAPURJI TARAPOREWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Legal Practitioner in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, residing at Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executrix and Executors appointed under the Will of deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 6th day of May, 1930.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
735

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of AMBALAL SANKLESHWAR ACHARYA late an employee in Messrs. R. & M. Colour Co., Cawnpore, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor .. Deceased.

DURGASHANKER SANKLESHWAR ACHARYA, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu merchant, the brother of the deceased abovenamed residing at 2nd Parsiwada, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. FAHEY.

The 1st day of May, 1930.
Messrs. KANTILAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
747

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S GREAT ALL TALKING PICTURE.
THE WOLF OF WALL STREET
with
GEORGE BANCROFT.
NANCY CARROLL
OLGA BACLONOVA.
A Revealing Picture of the Money-Maker, who Gambles with Love on the Big Board.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE FAMOUS PICCADILLY CABARET
in
A Brilliant Concoction of
SONGS and DANCES
A High Speed Show Fast and Furious in conjunction with Cinema
BITTER APPLES
featuring
MONTE BLUE
Wits—Mitts—and a Woman mastered.

ROYAL Opera House,
6-30 and 10 p.m.
COSSACK CHOIR
and
BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.
24 RUSSIAN ARTISTS
In a Programme of Folk-Songs.
Classical and Operatic Music.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8, plus Tax.

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SONGS OF MOTHER
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY, 17TH.
"THE SOPHOMORE"
with
EDDIE QUILLAN.
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SALLY O'NEIL
An all-dialogue film of supreme merit—full of the fun of college life.
NEW PATHE CINEMA
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THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Screen's Funniest Team
DANE & ARTHUR
In their latest picture
BROTHERLY LOVE
You'll laugh till you cry.
TO-MORROW
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
DYNAMITE
Drama, Daring, Spectacle!

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the English mails of May 1 due at 6 a.m.

Public meeting to protest against Press Ordinance, Esplanade Maidan at 5.30 pm. Mr K. Nataranjan to preside.

SATURDAY, May 17.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—Wednesday's figures are: Cases 11, deaths 3, primary vaccinations 16, and re-vaccinations 42.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on May 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 25 via Colombo.

The O. S. K. steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Moji for Bombay on May 13 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 8 via usual ports.

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING AT BYCULLA.—A public meeting will be held under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Pupala, to-day (Friday), at Byculla, Raghunath Khole's compound prominent leaders and Messrs. R. K. Achreker, Dattadas Rane, Rasker, Dr. Manjareker, Missess Ghoderker will speak on "Mahatmaji's message."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

—:o:—

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 8 p.m. in the above Committee's office, Ollengal Building, (opp. Tilak Bridge), Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

ference.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Through F Ward Congress Committee.)

All Satyagrahi Volunteers of the "F" Ward should present themselves at the office of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Friday). Attendance is compulsory.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Nadera" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 2-30 a.m. on the 14th inst. and left there at the same day.

—:o:—

LOHANA SOCIAL GATHERING.—The social gathering of the members of the Lohana Suatak Mandal and invited guests will be held to-day (Friday), at Princess Street, Devkaran Mansion to wish bon-voyage to Rao Bahadur D. D. Thakkar of Jharia, who is proceeding to Europe to take part in the International Labour Con-

"PARSIS & PRESENT SITUATION."

—:o:—

Meeting To Honour Mr. Nariman.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha there will be a public meeting of the Parsis at the Theosophical Society Hall, French Bridge, on Wednesday (the 21st) at 6-15 p.m., to honour Mr. K. F. Nariman, when short addresses will also be delivered by Mrs. Perinben Captain, Dr. Choksy, Dr. Dadachanji, etc., on "Parsis and Present Situation", when Mr. K. K. Suntoke will preside.

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged.

BOMBAY, May 15.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.—A. P.

SERGEANT IN ASSAULT CHARGE ACQUITTED.

Sergeant Dent of Colaba Police Station who stood charged at the instance of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta with assault, was acquitted by Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Magistrate, on Thursday. The facts of the case are that on the 5th of February last Mr. Jamnadas went to the Victoria Terminus Station to ascertain the strike situation when a crowd collected round him. The accused asked Mr. Jamnadas to move on and then it was alleged he assaulted him with his stick.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused observed that the complainant's witnesses did not impress him favourably. One of the witnesses had completely broken down in his cross-examination. The complainant's story stood uncorroborated and his case rested on his own evidence. The accused acted on the order of his superiors and in accordance with the law.

MAMMOTH PROCESSION PARADES THROUGH CITY STREETS.

Bombay Youth Leaguers Show Sympathy With Afghan Comrades.

CHEERED ALL ALONG THE WAY.

Thousands of youths wearing red badges and carrying red banners and placards with inscriptions like "Inqilab-Zindabad" (Long Live Revolution) "We Are All Outlaws". Marched through the prominent streets of Bombay on Thursday afternoon. Another new slogan that was raised perhaps for the first time in the city was "Toadi-Bacha-ki-Hai-Hai" (Down with Toadies). The procession was organised by the Bombay Youth League and the Presidency Youth League to sympathise with the Afghan Youth League whose members were rounded up in a Frontier village. These members of the Afghan Youth League used to wear red badges and as a mark of appreciation and respect all those who took part in yesterday's demonstrations wore "Red" badges. The procession was representative of all the communities of Bombay, many Muslim and Parsi youths were prominent. The Sikhs were also present in a large number.

VOCAL WOMEN SQUADRON.

Among the women squadron the Sikh and Punjabi women were more conspicuous Another feature the women squadron was that they were perhaps more vocal in raising the slogans.

The procession started exactly at 5-0 p.m. from the Esplanade maidan headed by Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and officials of the Youth League and others. They were followed by a large number of women among whom were several members of the Desh Sevika Sangha. The women were followed by the members of the Youth League and the general public.

Starting from the Bori Bunder end of the Esplanade maidan the procession came to Dhobi Talao and turned into Girgaum Road, then turning into Cavel it wended its way to Kalbadevi and from there parading through Sheikh Memon Street, Javeri Bazar, Juma Musjid, reached Crowford Market. From there it proceeded to Victoria Terminus and then to Museum Circle and came back to Esplanade Maidan after three hours where the processionists attend a meeting held to congratulate Messrs Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Purshottam Tricumdas and Mr. Meisheri on their conviction.

CHEERED ALL ALONG THE WAY

It presented a picturesque scene as the procession started from the Esplanade maidan in a very orderly manner in files of four. Every one in the procession wearing a red tie or armlet. Immense crowds had gathered on the routes of the procession and they cheered them all along. The processionists all along their route raised deafening shouts of "Inqullab Zindabad", "Dutt Bhagat Singh Zindabad" and "Long Live India's Freedom". When the procession neared the "Times" office some of the processionists shouted, "Boycott the "Times" ".

As the procession marched through Kalbadevi Road, Mrs. Kamaladevi wias presented with garlands and 'veni' by Gujarati women.

WORKERS JOIN PROCESSION.

At Dhobi Talao the procession was joined by a large body of workers with their hammer and sickle banner.

Throughout the procession was most orderly and scenes of great enthusiasm were witnessed. Near the "Times" office when the members of the Youth Lague started shouting "Boycott the "Times" " a Sergeant warned Mr. Javle the publicity officer of the Youth League not to disturb traffic or break silence. The Sergeant even threatened Mr. Javle that he would be arrested if he did not obey the order. But the youths kept on shouting usual slogans and dispersed after 8 p.m.

CONVICTED CONGRESS LEADERS CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

Won't Be Cowed Down By Repression, Says Mrs. Munshi.

A largely attended meeting was held at the Esplanade Maidan on Thursday evening to congratulate Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Purshottamdas Trikamdas and Mr. Mehisheri on their conviction. Mds. Avantikabai Gokhaley presided.

In her opening remarks Mrs. Gokhley said it was not the time for congratulating any body, because arrests and convictions had now become the order of the day. In her opinion the best way of congratulating those who had sacrificed for their country was to carry on the work they had left unfinished.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi referred to the notice served that morning on the Executive of the B P. C. C. asking them not to publish the Congress Bulletin in future. She declared that the Congress authorities were not going to be cowed down by the repression and they will continue to publish the Bulletin. She exhorted the audience to be prepared to face this repression and carry out the programme chalked out by Mahatmaji.

Mr. Jinabhai and Mr. Rangildas Gandhi of Rangoon also spoke.

Sirdar Kerasingh appealed to the youths to carry on the national fight.

Mr. Niphadker exhorted the audience to carry on the Congress activities with redoubled vigour if the B. P. C. C. were declared to be an illegal body and its office-bearers were arrested.

The meeting came to a close at 9 p.m.

MISS KAPILA KHANDAWALLA SAILS FOR U. S.

Active Secretary Of Santa Cruz Youth League.

Amongst the passengers of s.s. "Crocovia" sailing for Europe today are Miss Kapila Khandwalla, B.A. (Hons.) and her father Dr. T. C. Khandwalla who are on their way to the United States of America Dr. Khandwalla having already visited Australia, China, Japan and Africa, is now going to America after he tours through all the European countries. Miss Kapila Khandwalla is to join the University of Michigan, (U.S.A.) where she will study for the Degree of M Ed. She is a well-known as the vivacious and active Secretary of the Santa Cruz Youth League for some time. Hailing as she does from one of the most educated Gujarati Hindu families of Bombay, would assuredly do much to counteract the vile impression created by the "Drain-Inspecress" in Amrica. For the last few weeks she has taken a leading part in the Desha Sevika Sangha.

RALLY OF DESH SEVIKAS.

—:o:—

All Desh Sevikas to be present to-day at Jinnah Hall at 1-30 p.m.

ADVANCE SWADESHI LIFE ASSURANCE.

BOMBAY, May 15.

A meeting of various life assurance companies was held at the office of the Zenith Life Assurance Company to consider the advisability of forming a Swadeshi Life Assurance Association, to cultivate public opinion in favour of life assurance with Swadesni Companies to consider the problems affecting the business of life assurance in India, to advance the welfare of Swadeshi Life Companies and do everything to protect their interests, to co-operate with Indian commercial, mercantile and other bodies working for the economic regeneration of India.

A provisional Executive Committee consisting of the following persons who appointed to frame rules and regulations of the Associations:—

Messrs. Byramjee Hormasjee (Zenith), J. L. Mehta (Bombay Life), S. C. Cardmaster (New India) and K. C. Desai (Industrial and Prudential.

STIFFENING PROHIBITION.

LONDON, May 15.

Washington.—Congress has approved of transfer of activities in connection with enforcement of prohibition from Treasury to Department of Justice which Hoover had regnested for purpose of strengthening machinery to enforce dry law.—Reuter.

BELGAUM, May 15.

Nearly 200 Satyagrahis, arrested at Shiroda till now, were brought to Hindalga Jail.

Mr. Patwardhan of Ahmednagar was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and sent to Ratnagiri Jail along with some others

About 25 lorries were here impressed for Shiroda by the Police, thereby causing dislocation of the usual traffic.

It is reported over 10,000 'Shindi' trees have been cut down in the southern talukas.—Free Press.

HARILAL DESAI RESIGN.

Ambalal Sarabhai And Others Bring Pressure.

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, Sir Chinubhai Maganlal, Seth Kasturibhai Lalbhai, Prof. Anand Shanker Dhruv and others have requested Mr. Hiralal Desai, Minister for Local self-Government, Bombay, representing Ahmedabad City constituency to resign.

Mr. Harilal Desai sent Mr. Girjashankar Trivedi to explain the situation but the signatories were not satisfied and pressed him to resign. Mr. Desai wrote long letters to Sheth Ambalal and informed that he had moved authorities to stop excesses.

Sheth Ambalal send messages yesterday urging Mr. Desai to come to Ahmedabad and meet the signatories. Otherwise the constituency will call upon him to resign. If Mr. Desai does not do so, a public meeting will be convened to condemn his attitude and resolution will be passed demanding his resignation.—Free Press.

PROTEST AGAINST GANDHIJI'S ARREST.

—:o:—

The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadam's Association have written to the Viceroy protesting against the imprisonment of Gandhiji, the present repressive policy of the Government and the tone of the European Association in Bombay.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association while protesting against the imprisonment of Gandhiji condemn the Press Ordinance, which had already resulted in the closing down of so many papers ald over the country.

MR. RAFI AHMED KIDWAI TO DISOBEY SECTION 144.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 15. (CENSORED.)

A notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been served by the Deputy Commissioner, Rae Bareli on Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Member of the United Provinces Congress Committee and organiser of the Civil Disobedience campaign in Rae Bareli, directing him to refrain from issuing any leaflet or notice enlisting volunteers, addressing, convening or attending meetings Civil Disobedience campaign in Rae Bareli.

The notice was served on Mr. Kidwai on April 8 and the next day he sent a reply stating that he had come to Rae Bareli to organise the campaign and he did not propose to desist from that work.

Recently Mr. Kidwai came to Allahabad to have some consultation with Pandit Motilal Nehru and he left for Rae Bareli last night with definite intention of disobeying the order by addressing a meeting at Rae Bareli today.—Free Press.

FALSE SCARE.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

Great sensation prevailed this morning owing to rumour that Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel was arrested yesterday night at Allahabad. This news spread in city early in morning in no time and all bazar and shops were closed suddenly and remained, closed upto three o'clock. Afterwards it was found that news was not correct and shops and bazars are now opening.

KHADI—HOW IT HELPS THE CAUSE.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, May 14.

At a crowded meeting of the ladies of Raipur organised by the Videshi Kapad Bahishkar Samiti in Jakhadhe Pole. Mrs. Sharda Mehta in a spirited speech appealed to the ladies to stand by their country in her hour of need. She said India was on her trial today and let it not be said of her that she tried and failed. When men were doing their best, undergoing rigorous imprisonment, lathi charges and all sorts of indignities, when Mahatma Gandhiji himself was in jail, how could they, the women of Ahmedabad afford to sit idle and look on unconcerned. And after all what was required of them. Nothing very great. Gandhiji has allotted the easiest task to women. They were not to go to the battle front, or to face hardships. They could sit at home and fight the battle of Swaraj. If they would only use Khadi and boycott foreign cloth, they would be providing work for their brothren in the fields, the actual tillers of the soil who were in a miserable plight, without homes, without food, without clothing and without any medical aid, with not even one full meal a day. They would not only relieve human misery but at the same time prevent a drain of India's crores of rupees into foreign countries.—Free Press.

DID NOT SALISBURY NEGOTIATE WITH PARNELL IN PRISON?

MR. BRAILSFORD'S EXHORTATION TO SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT.

"WE WERE 10 TO 1 AGAINST IRISH: INDIANS ARE 7 TO 1 AGAINST US."

"Does not an Empire stand condemned when it fills its jail with good men?

Does not Mr. Gandhi, by compelling us to use force, uncover the whole character of our rull?

"How long will the Muslims and the Moderates stand by us? Is not Peshawar a Muslim town and is not Mr. Patel's resignation symptomatic?

"We were ten to one against the Irish: the Indians are seven to one against us. On what and on whom do we rely?"

—Mr. H. N. BRAILSFORD.

LONDON, May 2. (By Mail).

Under the caption "The Indian Tragedy," Mr. H. N. Brailsford, in the course of an article in the "New Leader", writes:—

"Mr. Gandhi stands for the self-respect of a great nation which feels that to bend any longer to its foreign rulers is to submit to the degradation of its soul. In his struggle to end this subjection, he is resolved to break no moral law, and to harm no fellow-man.

His offence shall be technical: he will defy the unpopular monopoly which the Indian Government has established over salt. Incidentally it is a bad tax, objectionable as all indirect taxes are: it was doubled by use of the Viceroy's prerogative; it falls most heavily on the poor: it multiplies tenfold the cost of an article necessary alike to man and beast.

TRIBUTE FROM INDIAN POVERTY.

The Indian peasant hates it, as the French peasant did in the days of the monarchy. Bad in itself, it is a symbol of a domination which exists, as Mr. Gandhi sees it, to draw tribute from Indian poverty for an Empire's profit.

And so it happens that while this Empire, with a singular self-restraint, respects this man's reputation for saintliness and leaves him at large, it is packing its prisons with his lieutenants and his followers, knowing very well that among them are some of the best and most disinterested men and women whom India has bred. Does not an Empire stand condemned when it fills its jails with good men?

PARALYSING ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Gandhi has struck at more than the Salt Monopoly. He is planning, deliberately, and not unskilfully, to paralyse the whole administration, to starve it by the refusal of revenues, and to isolate it by boycotting its officials, and withdrawing every Indian from its service. His success would mean not merely the closing of its courts and the disbanding of its police; it would mean also the collapse of its social services; schools, hospitals and sanitation. If it cannot yield to his peremptory summons to withdraw, it must resist him.

The deepr issues which underlie this Indian tragedy, it would be futile to discuss, though questions will knock at the door. Does not Mr. Gandhi, by compelling us to use force, uncover the whole character of our rule: is not a daily conquest? In the last resort is it not the tributes of a capitalist exploitation that our police are defending?

CIVIL LIBERTY WITHDRAWN.

In the meantime, the Government has assumed the task of carrying on the daily administration in face of the moral revolt of half of the population. It is defending the good and the bad alike—on the one hand, the fabric of order, with the Irrigation, the posts, the road, the sanitation: on the other, the salt-tax, the toddy-shops, the crushing land-taxes, the sweating of the mills. It has answered passive rebellion by the withdrawal of every civil liberty. It legislates by autocratic decree. It can arrest on suspicion, and imprison without trial. Its officials can fine and suppress any newspaper which advocates passive resistance, or seeks to "bring it into contempt." To maintain its own rule it has suspended many of the benefits which form the habitual excuse for our presence in India.

"SHOOT TO KILL."

Nor do these threats avail without the continual use of force. It must imprison by hundreds the leaders of the people. It answers trivial offences—the boiling of seawater to make contraband salt—by savage sentences of eighteen months or two years' "rigorous" imprisonment. Its troops or police, when they are compelled to fire on a riotous crowd, shoot, it would seem, not to warn, or deter but to kill.

This is the beginning. What will be aspect of the Indian scene after nine months of coercion? Shall we by good fortune escape an Amritsar? Shall we reckon the killed by hundreds or by thousands?

ON WHOM DO WE RELY?

May we not find, if this militant younger generation has the courage to imitate the guerilla tactics of Sinn Fein, that all India resembles Ireland under the Black and Tans. We were ten to one against the Irish: the Indians are seven to one against us. On what and on whom do we rely?

There is, of course, the Moslem minority: did it support us in Peshawar, which is a Moslem town? Again, there are the Moderates. How long will they stand by us, now criticising, now pleading, if the temperature of national passion continues to rise?

SYMPTOMATIC.

Is not the resignation of Mr. Patel, the Speaker of the Assembly, symptomatic? He had opposed Mr. Gandhi: we then flung his brother into prison: thereupon he threw up his high office and took his stand against us. Will not that happen in other cases?

The chances are that when the Round Table Conference reports it will be amid a turmoil in which its careful compromises, its cautious recommendations, will seem as obsolete as the Montagu Reforms. By that time the Moderates may all have fled into the Extremist camp.

WITHIN TEN YEARS.

The detailed working out of a constitution cannot be hurried. But might not the Labour Government at once announce the broad principles of a settlement? At the least, there must be full responsible government in the Provinces. If, at the Centre, there must be a period of transition, accompanied by safeguards, can we not fix a visible limit to it? With in that period the Civil Service and the Army must be Indianised.

Even Lord Salisbury negotiated with Parnell in prison. We must not be too proud to negotiate with Mr. Gandhi.

SHOULD WE STOOP?

It may be objected that a Minority Government dare make no such promise as this: the two Oppositions may contemplate responsible government in the distant and undated future, but not within ten years. Nor could an amnesty be granted without protests and resignations. It may be so.

But in that case will the Labour Party, convinced that an early grant of self-government is due to India, consent to carry through the coercion which Tory and Liberal policy requires? If the Opposition forbids a prompt and wise settlement, shall we stoop to do its police work?

If there is any doubt whether we shall be able to offer a Dominion solution in an acceptable form, let us clear it up at once. On the day that the Oppositions refuse it, we ought to decline all further responsibility for the government of the Peninsula. If the Cabinet hesitates it may find itself engaged in nothing less than the reconquest of India."—Free Press.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PATRIOTIC MOVE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 15.

At a meeting to-day, The Delhi Piece-goods Association adopted the following resolution resolved that in consideration of present increasingly grave political unrest in the country and cancellation resolutions passed by the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association on 10th May, this Association, whilst fully realising the sanctity of contracts, cannot remain unmoved and unmindful of a prevailing unrest with its attendant risks if and when goois are shipped and rejected Consequently, this Association strongly advises all shippers and manufacturers not to ship any goods as they will not only be refused but that their sale will be quite impossible. It is further resolved that all Chambers of Commerce previously communicated with be informed accordingly by telegram.

The Association accordingly cabled to-day to Chambers of Commerce in Manchester Bradford, London, Leeds, Paris-roubaix Zurich St., Gall, Hamburg, Milan, Vienna Brussels and Prague.

The following message: Situation becoming grave rapidly. The Mercantile Association have resolved cancellation of all indents. The decision is binding on members. Consequently, this Association, whilst fully realising the sanctity of contracts and being mindful of the prevailing unrest with attendant risks, if goods ade shipped and rejected strongly advises shippers and manufacturers to refrain from shipping any goods as they will not only be refused, but their sale quite impossible. Please advise accordingly all concerned.

STOP PRESS.

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW REGULATIONS.

SHOLAPUR, May 15.

Following are ten regulations under Martial Law:— No person shall assist or harbour any person who is or has been actively engaged in present or recent disorders by giving him information or supplying him shelter, food, drink, money, clothes, arms, ammunition, stores, forage or means of conveyance or by assisting him in any way to evade apprehension. The maximum punishment is five years rigorous imprisonment and fine.

Every person who (a) sees or comes into contact with persons who are actively engaged in the present or recent disorders or (b) comes to knowledge of whereabouts or of gatherings or intended movements of such persons or (c) who knows or has reason to believe that any of his relatives or dependents have joined or are about to join such persons shall without delay give full information thereof to the nearest military or civil authorities. Maximum punishment is five years rigorous imprisonment and fine.

No person shall, save under permit issued by administrator of Martial Law or under his authority convene or attend any meeting or procession of more than five persons except in case of meeting 'bona fide' held for religious purposes in a recognised place of worship. The maximum punishment is five years rigorous imprisonment and fine.

No person shall (a) disobey or neglect to obey any order duly made in accordance with Martial Law Ordinance 1930 (hereinafter called Ordinance) or (b) obstruct, impede or interfere in any manner with any Officer or other person who is carrying out orders of any authority administering Martial Law or (c) make any false statement which he knows to be false in order to obtain pass issued under Martial Law. Maximum punishment is five years rigorous imprisonment and fine.

(Message Incomplete.)

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

It is understood the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee after sitting for three days and nights decided future programme of Civil Disobedience but strictest secrecy is being maintained and the proceedings have not yet been communicated to press. Very elaborate precautions have been taken to ensure that nothing leaks out till resolutions are finally passed.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has telegraphed to the Viceroy and to Chief Commissioner of North West Frontier Province that he proposed to visit Peshawar to arrange for distribution of relief to sufferers from recent trouble and hoping there will be no objection.

Mr. Rafiahmed Kidwai, leader of Civil Disobedience movement, Rae Bareilly has been served with notice calling on him under Section 144 C. P. C. not to address meetings or organise processions.—A. P.

STARVING AN "UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

The calmness, fortitude and grim determination with which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and her Satyagrahi band have been passing the day under the May sun so impressed the village folk specially their women, that a large number of them made a bid for the Police cordon at 5-30 p.m. to-day and gave a trying time to the Police.

When some of them advanced from one side the Police formed a cordon there, and when others advanced from another side, the Police had to rush there also.

THIRSTY SATYAGRAHIS.

But for the exhortation of leaders, these women would have forced the Police to remove them only bodily, so determined were they in 'their desire to serve water to Sarojini Devi, as they lovingly called her and her Satyagrahi band.

Some well-meaning gentlemen tried to argue with the Police authorities on the ethics of denying to the Satyagrahis water and food, but they seemed determined to play the tiring game.

Their stock argument was "This is an unlawful assembly. They have entered the prohibited area. We have no objection to them going out of it and taking food and water and whatever else they want".

SPURNED THE OFFER.

In fact they even suggested it to Mrs. Naidu who spurned the offer with contempt adding that she will march forward, but not unless she was taken away dead or physically disabled or in Police custody, would she get away from the spot. Nobody has so far shown any sign of being tired out.—Free Press.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930.

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

The All-India Journalists' and Press-owners' Conference that met on Thursday under the presidentship of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar was convened to concert measures to meet the situation that had arisen as a result of the promulgation of the Press Ordinance, Mr. K. Natarajan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in a brief and well-reasoned speech condemned the Ordinance as a mischievous and unwarranted encroachment on the liberty of the Press. A free Press may be inconvenient to a foreign Government. But, he pertinently pointed out: "The primary responsibility of the Indian Press is and ought to be, to the people of India and not to Government. Indeed, we can discharge our secondary responsibility to Government only by discharging freely and faithfully our responsibility to the people." From this point of view the rightness of which must be self-evident to every one, the greatest objection to the Press Ordinance is, in the words of Mr. Natarajan, "that it prevents the Press from doing its duty to the people except so far as it is permitted by the Executive Government for the time being." The Indian Press is necessarily a stern critic of Government. But if for that reason Government treats it as its enemy, "it should thank itself if the Indian Press reciprocates the sentiment."

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar thoroughly exposed the hollowness of the Viceroy's defence of his Ordinance. Referring to the latter's contention that the Ordinance did not affect "just and fair" criticism, he showed the illusory character of the assurance on account of the fact that "it is the person who complains that is constituted the judge and Court have complained that they cannot go behind the complaining authority's judgment. Besides he added, "in practice this turns out to be the judgment of the Intelligence Department or the personal prejudices of provincial and local authorities as the case may be. The Indian Press knows to its cost what it is to offend the powers-that-be by criticisms, however fair, when they cease to be *persona grata* with the authority concerned. What, for instance, can be more wanton than for the Delhi authorities to demand securities from several local papers on the very morrow of the promulgation of the Ordinance? Since then the enforcement of the Ordinance has been consistent only in its inconsistencies.

Mr. Iyengar naturally laid special stress on the practical question of how to deal with the situation created by the Ordinance. He reviewed the various proposals suggested or already adopted by various journalists, balanced their pros and cons and suggeste a plan of his own which would be found feasible by most papers affected by the Conference. His plan is that when security is first demanded without any cause being shown for the action taken, the papers concerned should pay the security "and challenge a forfeiture by continuing to carry on the paper or business according to the same standard of right and wrong and according to the same policy which they had adopted previously." If that policy and those standards of right and wrong were deemed objectionable, the Government would then have to take the next step to forfeit the security. But in such a case they would be bound to state the nature of the objectionable publication and specify the passage or passages in the publication concerned that were so in their opinion. It would then be for the newspaper or the press in question to challenge the view of the Government and put it before the public as well as the High Court for adjudication. It is true, of course, that the safeguard of an appeal is illusory. But an appeal would serve to draw the attention of the public to the arbitrary and improper exercise by the authorities of their power under the Ordinance. We are glad that not only has the Conference followed the lead given by its President in this connection but has also set itself strongly against any newspaper continuing publication after the forfeiture of the first security and has appointed a Council of Action which will deal with the new situation that may arise when the security of any newspaper has been forfeited—with a view to joint action by all Nationalist newspapers. We cannot too strongly emphasise that, making allowances for the difficulties in the way of many newspapers, if any action on the part of journalists is contemplated it must be concerted action taken by most, if not all, Nationalist newspapers and that the Council of Action will see that there is unanimity of action as well as opinion. In the meanwhile, the Council of Action must at once initiate measures to ensure that the stoppage of newspaper and presses on Tuesday and Wednesday is as complete as possible.

TACTLESS PROCEDURE.

—:o:—

A message from London states that the Palestinian Arab Delegation has failed to achieve its object. It had gone over to the British capital to persuade the MacDonald Government to appreciate the Arab point of view in the quarrel between Jew and Arab in the Palestine but the Colonial Office has now informed the Delegation that the "sweeping constitutional changes" demanded by the Arabs are "wholly unacceptable since they conflicted with Britain's mandatory obligations". This curt reply will be, of course, very pleasing to the Tories and Liberals but the rank and file of the Labour Party will, we are sure, regard it as tactless procedure on the part of the Colonial Office to tell the Arab Delegation, in effect, that the method of protest, petition and conciliation has no value in the eyes of Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues. How is it that the Arab demand conflicts with Britain's mandatory obligations? Do those obligations not consist in seeing fair between every community inhabiting Palestine? And what about the promise previously made by Britain and reiterated when occasion required, that self-government would be given to the land? As it is, the British position in Palestine will be rendered considerably more difficult than even now, because the Delegation significantly declared that after its return it would have no option but to ask the Arab community "to adopt all non-violent means to fight the present policy of the Mandatory Power." Indian Muslims will to-day observe the "Palestine Day" and thus bring home to the British Government the enormity of the wrong they are doing to the Arabs. But we trusts Muslim will realise that so long as India remains unfree the mandate over Arab lands will continue.

IS IT "HOPELESS"?

—:o:—

"The present position in India is hopeless," says the "Daily Herald," "that is why we hope very earnestly that India, and not merely a handful of unrepresentative Princes, will come to the London Conference and that Gandhi will welcome the Viceroy's new appeal and as a free man meet representatives of the British nation." We wonder if the "Daily Herald" is deliberately conniving at the realities of the situation. The Viceroy's "new" appeal is not a whit better than the old one and neither India nor any self-respecting section of it will care to proceed to London on the mere off chance of securing some little crumb from the British Government. What is the earthly use of making piteous appeals in favour of the Conference without making any efforts to make it a genuine Round Table Conference between the plenipotentiaries of India and Britain and to settle the necessary preliminaries of the Conference? India will no longer be deceived by appearances or empty offers. It is Britain's refusal to recognise this fact that makes the present position hopeless from the British point of view. From the Indian point of view the situation is far from being hopeless.

"PAINTED FACES."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Under the pretext of supporting the boycott movement, a writer who signs himself "Practicus" has sought the hospitable columns of the "Times of India" to make the women volunteers, presumably of the Desh Sevika Sangh, the target for his criticisms. His charges against them are that they paint their faces with "foreign paints" and dress "in dainty French, English and Japanese silks in the privacy of their boudoirs", and while they picket foreign cloth shops and exhort merchants not to sell articles of foreign origin, they themselves waste their money on western toilet frivolities and indulge in facial make-ups. In writing as he has done "Practicus" betrays a deplorable ignorance of the activities of the Sevikas whose selfless work has elicited much admiration. One cannot help thinking that the letter was written with the ulterior motive of prejudicing the public against the women volunteers and their activities.

Imbued by patriotism, the volunteers of the Sangha have voluntarily exchanged a life of ease and comfort for one of hard and, not always pleasant, work. They do their duty with a singleness of purpose and are not in the least worried about their appearance. The Sevikas are fully conscious of the great responsibility that rests on them in the work they have undertaken. They are fully aware that unless they practise what they preach, their work would be ineffective and they do always remain true to the Kashya colour of their uniform, which signifies asceticism.—Yours, etc.,

KAMAKOTI NATARAJAN.
Bombay, May 14.

—:o:—

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Supreme Symbol.

It is good to find a Tory journal like the "Spectator" discussing from a point of view which is sure to be unpalatable to the British die-hards the problem of satisfying the "urge for self-expression in India." In its issue of April 9 it pays a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi as the "supreme symbol" of this urge which it says is "relentless and unimpeded" and "which is the strength and force of awakened India." Its warning to those who in Britain still cling to the old fashioned view of ruling India in the ultimate resort by force is significant. It says "self-determination, we so often forget, is a spiritual principle, not merely the political twin of democracy. This, which is true of the West, is still more true of the East, especially of a country like India, which can point to a proud and ancient civilisation."

Explorer and Humanitarian.

An eventful and adventurous career abruptly closes in the sudden death of the great Norwegian explorer and statesman, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. As a boy he was attracted to the study of Biology and to the roving life of a Viking. But unlike the Viking of old who sallied forth for plunder, Nansen's ambition centred round the difficult problem of how to reach the North Pole. His attempt to achieve this object in 1895 in his ship "Fram" is described by him in a work which has become a classic for explorers. Dr. Nansen was a prominent public worker also and exerted himself in the cause of relieving the sufferings of prisoners of war and repatriating them, as Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations after the 1918 Armistice. His humanitarian work was recognised in the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to him in 1923. He devoted the whole of it to public benefit. The cause of international peace has lost in him a sturdy champion, and Podiar adventurers one of their earliest and most optimistic pioneers.

Welcome Move.

The presence of Dr. Moonje in Nasik has, we are glad to note, led to some tangible effort being made to seek an amicable solution of the question of temple entry for the so-called untouchables in that city. It will be recalled that the Satyagraha agitation started by the leaders of the "untouchables" to insist upon entry into the Kalaram Temple gave rise to great bitterness on both sides, the Sanatanists showing themselves impervious to all arguments in favour of reform of old customs. Now an appeal is issued signed by Dr. Moonje and some local leaders of "caste" Hindus requesting Dr. Ambedkar to suspend Satyagraha and "allow sufficient time and opportunity to effect a compromise honourable to both sides." As the appeal is issued after a preliminary consultation with Dr. Ambedkar, there should be no difficulty about the suspension of the Satyagraha and the creation of an atmosphere favourable to reaching an understanding satisfactory to both sides.

A Thought For The Day.

"Responsibilities gravitate to the person who can shoulder them, and power flows to the man who knows how."

ELBERT HUBBARD.

A Thought For The Day.

"We are being governed by an unsympathetic bureaucracy. In our case, power will have to be wrung from unwilling hands."

"THE LEADER."

The Illustration.

Teacher: "Bobby, can you define fortitude?"

Bobby: "Yes, teacher, ability to stand."

Teacher: "Now use it in a sentence."

Bobby (after a moment's thought): "The man showed great fortitude when the mule kicked him."

ASSAULT ON SATYAGRAHIS.

ILLEGAL EXERCISE OF OFFICIAL POWERS.

(BY A STUDENT OF LAW.)

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, eminent Advocate, expressed his views on the conduct of officials in enforcing the provisions of the Salt Act and further invited the views of others on the subject.

Mr. Desai has quoted the sections —specially Section 39 of the Bombay Salt Act-in extenso as that is the section under which the said officials may most likely try to justify their conduct; the said section therefore need not be reproduced here; however, one factor has to be noticed in respect of the said section and it is this:—the powers under the same fall into several sub-clauses; so clause (b) will correctly lead:—Any Salt-revenue officer empowered in this behalf, may in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle "to his entry upon" or into such land, building, enclosed place or premises. This power ends here; then by the next sub-clause (c) the power to take possession of, destroy, salt,... is given. Thus these two clauses are distinct, and this view will be more supported by Section 18 of The Salt Act (Government of India Act XII of 1882; the powers of removing an obstacle to an entry on the premises when (contraband) salt is being manufactured or found and that of seizing and carrying away such salt are mentioned in two distinct clauses.

MISAPPLICATION OF POWERS.

This clearly shows that the right of the officer to remove any obstacle is only in case of resistance. Now what happened at least in the moffusil as appearing in the reports was in brief this: Satyagrahis brought salt—say contraband salt—and as soon as they alighted from the train or when some Satyagrahis were found selling such salt or in possession of the same they were assaulted and a trial to wrench it away was made on their refusing to deliver it up. Under no stretch of imagination when these people were found on public places and when the officers were actually there could this action of the Satyagrahis be treated as a resistance to the entry by the officer.

PROPER METHOD OF ARREST.

The only act of the Satyagrahis was, refusal to deliver the said salt and at most offering resistance to the taking of the same. Conceding for a moment for the sake of argument that the officer—public servant—had the right to seize the said salt, then he might have done so and in case of his inability to do so on account of any resistance the delinquent might have been detained or searched under section 39 cl. (e) or could have been arrested under section 39 cl. g of the Bombay Salt Act or he could have been charged under section 183 of the Indian Penal Code (Resistance to taking of property by lawful authority of public servant). The Satyagrahis were, as the reports go, always ready and willing to be arrested. And if they were to be arrested and charged under the abovementioned section 183, as a trial for the offence under the same requires a previous sanction (vide Section 195 of The Criminal Procedure Code) and as it is a non-cognizable offence as defined by Section 4 cl. (m) of the Criminal Procedure Code (Non-cognizable offence means an offence... in which a police officer ... may not arrest without a warrant), the only action that the officer could take was to obtain a sanction against each of the so called delinquients, file a complaint, get a warrant against him, arrest him and then proceed further under the Procedure Code; otherwise the officer could have arrested him under the Bombay Salt Act; but without doing either he could not have taken possession of the salt in the possession of the Satyagrahis.

SECTION 91 INAPPLICABLE.

Even Section 91 of The Indian Penal Code cannot under these circumstances help the said officers. That section deprives persons of the right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done by a public servant.... But it has been held that the section has no application to a case in which the Police officers were acting under a warrant, the issue of which was altogether illegal (ultra vires) (vide 14 cl. 320, p. p. 324,324 and 13 Bombay 168 p. p. 170 171.) the same as shown above was the case here; the action of the officers had no sanction, and so was necessarily 'ultra vires.' Even otherwise it may be argued the Satyagrahis could—at least after the assault on the prior occasion—be in a reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt; (vide decision in Nga Nan Der (1919) 3 U. B. R. 176 and the remarks on p. 205 of 1919 Edition of Ratanlal's Law of Crimes). If the abovementioned view and the facts as alleged be correct, the officers have committed a very serious offence. At any rate the Crown in order to keep up its fair name and to make the public retain confidence in law and order should take up the course suggested by Mr. Desai and get the whole matter thrashed out in a regular trial.

EXHIBITION OF PERSIAN ART.

FORTHCOMING LONDON FUNCTION

(By G. K. N.)

London is going to have the credit of stimulating the interest of the world in Persian art. An exhibition is arranged to be held in January and February of the next year at the Burlington Galleries. The scope of the intellectual treat will be judged from the fact that £10,000 has been secured as a financial guarantee for the undertaking. The entire exhibits will include objects valued at £3,000,000. The attempt is on an uncommonly grand scale. It will have no predecessor worth mention. The whole history of the art of Persia from the pre-historic ages to this day will be surveyed and typical examples will be displayed. Public and private collections have promised support in many parts of the world. Most famous masterpieces will be exhibited along with articles which have remained hitherto obscure.

UNIQUE CONTRIBUTION.

One of the nevel contributors will be the custodians of the mosques of Persia by order of the present Shah. Reza Shah has authorised the transmission to the exhibition of many objects which will be selected from the Imperial Collection and the Imperial Library. For the first time in the history of Persia, the cherished treasures of shrines at Meshed and Kum will be loaned to a Christian organization in Europe. The exhibits will be displayed so as to impress the visitor with the evolution of the Iranian art in painting, carpet-weaving, pottery and every medium that has been recognised. As regards architecture, models of famous monuments will be there. The Achemenian and Sasanian sculptures will be amply represented. Maps will be prepared to indicate the origin in Persia of the artistic influences radiating to most parts of the civilised world.

PERMANENT RECORD.

The exhibition "will demonstrate more conclusively than by any arguments that the aesthetic culture of Europe from Hellenistic times to the present has been continuously enriched and renewed from Persian source." The observations of the Congress which will be held and the descriptions of the material and discourses on recent investigations will all appear in brief history in three volumes which the Oxford University press has undertaken to publish.

H. M. REZA KHAN'S INITIATIVE.

The sponsor of the Congress and Exhibition is naturally His Imperial Majesty Reza Khan Pahlavi the Shah of Persia. The Honorary President is His Excellency Hasan Taqizadeh the former Persian Minister to the Court of St. James. Among the members of the Executive Committee we notice such authorities on Persia and India as Lord Lamington, Sir Thomas Arnold, Sir Arnold Wilson, the American Mr. Arthur U. Pope. Bombay in a manner is specially represented by the inclusion in the Committee of Sir Philip Sassoon.

HISTORY OF PERSIAN ART.

A timely publication in this connection is the "Problem of the Ancient Persian Art" by Dr. O. G. von Wesendonk. It explodes old myths like the burning of Croesus, King of Lydia, by the great Cyrus and describes in authenticated detail the structure of the Achaemenian palaces and the material collected for them from all the part of the then known world including Afghanistan and India. The book is not one for the general reader but one which has to

(Continued on Page 8.)

DHARASANA SATYAGRAHIS TO BE STARVED OUT ?

—:o:—

An Eye-Witness' Account.

Mr. V. A. Desai, one of the eye-witnesses at the Dharsana Salt Raid on Thursday writes:—

When the batch led by Mrs. Naidu entered the prohibited area, there were only half a dozen policemen and no officers. They allowed Mrs. Naidu and volunteers to pass. After she had gone a little, the Abkari Inspector came and requested Mrs. Naidu to stop. She did so and in the meanwhile the D. S. P. the District Magistrate and the Sub-Inspector arrived. The D. S. P. who was accompanied by about 42 Police constables armed with huge sticks, immediately formed a cordon, three deep in front of Mrs. Naidu and when the cordon was complete, the District Magistrate told Mrs. Naidu to use violence and proceed, if she so desired. Mrs. Naidu said that she will wait and observe perfect non-violence. When I saw that it was simple waiting in the sun, I requested the Sub-Inspector if I could get a chair for Mrs. Naidu and he kindly consented.

MRS. NAIDU ASKED TO GET UP.

When the chair was, however, brought the D. S. P. and the District Magistrate came running and told Mrs. Naidu that they would not permit the road to be blocked by a chair and asked her to get up. Mrs. Naidu refused to get up and said that they could take the lorry over the chair. The lorries were ordered to proceed but there was room enough for the lorries to pass and they pased without in any way touching her chair.

When nothing happened for about an hour Mrs. Naidu asked me to go to the camp and take a magazine and her thermos with water. When I returned with her magazine and thermos, there were about 100 soldiers one of these military men caught hold of me. I told the Sub-Inspector that I was not keen on seeing her but wanted the water, the book and her keys to be delivered to her. He said that he was helpless since he had strict instructions not to permit anyone and allow no water of food to be supplied. I repeated the request to the District Magistrate to kindly permit me to deliver the things to Mrs. Naidu. And when he said no, I requested him to kindly arrange that the water and the keys be delivered to her.

NO WATER TO SATYAGRAHIS.

He said that they were not going to have any water or anything. I asked him if they were under arrest. He said no.

The women of the whole village were in a very indignant mood and in batches of five made several attempts to supply drinking water to Mrs. Naidu and the volunteers. The armed forced was used to drive them away. By 10-30 a.m. a complete cordon was formed all round Mrs. Naidu and her batch and even the Press reporters and photographers were turned away. I left Dongri at 2-15 p.m. and till then Mrs. Naidu and the volunteers were sitting in scorching sun with a heavy cordon round them without a drop of water or a particle of food.

Dr. Bhargava Jailed.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 15.

Charged with sedition for the two speeches, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate. He was recommended to be treated as an "A" class prisoner.—Free Press.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

—:o:—

(On his release on 7th May 1930).

We hail thee now from prison-walls released,
Immured for valiant fight in country's cause.
O Khurshed bright! Thou Solar King of Hind,
The symbol true of Ahura Mazda pure.
The blue blood of great Zal and Rustam famed,
Of Sam and thine own namesake Nariman,
Runs in thy Aryan and Kaianian veins,
That strivest hard to break Subjection's bonds.
Like those great champions of the days of yore,
Who recked not frowning fetters heavy load,
But stood four-square to all the winds of hate,
Firm like a rock, in Freedom's sacred Cause.
Thou hast, indeed, now glorified thy race
By selfless service in Hind's hour of need,
And thus redeemed the pledge thy sires had given,
To Jade Rana, when they refuge sought,
What time storm-tossed and weather-beaten fell
On Sanjan's hospitable shores, forlorn.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

INDIAN PRESS'S FIGHT AGAINST THE ORDINANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

in which it continues to stand today. The next wave of repression that started in 1906-07 took us to the enactment of the Indian Press Act of 1910 under the aegis of Lord Morley himself, who more than any other had stood for the liberties of the Press in his own country and in Ireland. The sponsor of that Act, Sir Herbert Risley, honestly confessed that there were no parallels to follow in British legislation in this matter and that he had to go to Austria to copy its provisions from a Hapsburgian model. The present Press Ordinance extends and enlarges this code of pre-war Austria to a degree that puts into the shade even the control of the Press in England and in India during the War years and that has a parallel perhaps only in the doings of the Dublin Castle during the Black and Tan regime.

PLEA OF "EMERGENCY."

His Excellency claims that the measure is not designed to "restrict the just liberties of the Press or to check the fair criticism of the administration." He informs us that the measure "is one of emergency." The plea of emergency is one that has necessarily to be made for the purpose of enabling the Viceroy to use his powers of Ordinance-making. It is perhaps of the same category as that which Lord Lytton urged in his telegram to the Secretary of State in 1878 when he said: "We have accordingly prepared a Bill and I propose to pass it at a single sitting on the plea of urgency which is not fictitious, afterwards reporting to you our proceedings in detail. If the measure becomes an accomplished fact declared by us as urgently necessary in the interests of public safety it will probably be accepted with far less objection than if it had formed the subject of previous discussion." If this is not so and if the emergency is really of a sudden and temporary character, then the observations of His Excellency in paragraphs 2 and 3 are wholly uncalled for. On the other hand, those observations make it perfectly clear that beneath the plea of emergency there is the settled belief that the Indian Press should be controlled by the Executive Government and the bureaucracy in this country; that the repeal of the Indian Press Act in 1922 was a mistake: that the enticipations formed in 1922 have not been fulfilled; that the "malignant" features of the Indian Press which the Act of 1910 was intended to check continue and that the ordinary law of the country is ineffective to secure that control which the Government desire, however much it may be effective for the punishment of seditious and revolutionary writings. As I said, it is the same mentality that persists through more than two generations of bureaucratic Government in India.

NEED FOR ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

We are, therefore, warranted in assuming that whatever may happen to the Press Ordinance as such, —it can be in force for six months only, but under the existing constitution it can be easily enacted as a legislative measure either with or without the concurrence of the Legislature by the Viceroy later— the mentality that requires the muzzling, if not the suppression, of the Indian Press is there in the counsels of the Government of India. Unless Pressmen, and printers and publishers, nay, all those who value knowledge and thought, the free expression of literary and artistic ideas and feelings, will organise themselves to resist and demolish this persistent mentality that believes in its power to control the springs and guide the channels of knowledge and of light—unless all of us unite together for the purpose not only of meeting the immediate danger before us but preventing the recurrence of these shock-tactics on the part of the bureaucracy, we shall have to face a future, darker and more dismal than the present.

THE "JUST LIBERTIES."

If then, this hollow plea of emergency ought not to mislead us as to the real nature of the danger to the liberty of the Indian Press neither should the plea that the Press Ordinance is not designed to restrict the just liberties of the Press or to check the fair criticism of the administration deceive us or the public as to the actual fetters imposed upon us. It is difficult for me, as it must be for any one conversant with the rights and responsibilities of the Press and of public criticism in India, to take this assertion seriously. What are the "just liberties of the Press?" "The liberty of the Press," says Lord Mansfield, "consists in printing without any previous licence subject to the consequences of law." The law of England, says another great judge, Lord Ellenborough "is a law of liberty and consistently with this liberty we have not what is called an imprimatur. There is no such preluminary licence necessary, but if a man publishes a paper he is exposed to the penal consequences as he is in every other act if it be illegal." Lord Irwin's Press Ordinance is an entire contradiction of these doctrines. In the first place, the Press Ordinances imposes a preliminary licence for every newspaper and a security for its right conduct. In the next place, the Press Ordinance subjects him not merely to "the penal consequences of the law" or to the normal course of the civil law for the publication of seditious or defamatory libel, as the case may be; but it subjects him to the abnormal consequences of executive action involving the spoliation of his money and property, subject to a right of appeal, which, however, the courts of the land have repeatedly declared to be absolutely illusory. This executive deprivation of his liberty of opinion and expression, of his security, his property and his publications can be effected not merely for what may constitute an offence or actionable wrong in law, but for a comprehensive category of comments or publications, "having a tendency directly or indirectly whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise," —you all know the words of a character which on political grounds the Government deems objectionable. As Mr. Patel has so repeatedly pointed out, there are many things which if they are spoken out to thousands of people in public would not be offences or actionable wrongs, but the moment they find publication even as reports of such speeches made at meetings in newspapers or publications, they come within the category whirch involves the suppression of the papers.

"JUST AND FAIR" CRITICISMS.

We have been also told that fair criticisms of the administration will not be affected. Mark the adjectives 'just' and 'fair' in these asseverations. What are 'just' liberties and what is 'fair' criticism; who is to be the judge of the justness or the fairness in each case? So far as the Ordinance is concerned, it is the person who complains that is constituted the judge and courts have complained that they cannot go behind the complaining authority's judgment. In practice this turns out to be the judgment of the Intelligence Department or the personal prejudices of provincial and local authorities as the case may be. The Indian Press knows to its cost what it is to offend the powers-that-be by criticisms, however fair, when they cease to be persona grata with the authority concerned.

It has been said by the Viceroy in his statement that the course of events since the repeal of the Act has not justified the anticipations formed in 1922. With all respect, I desire to say that this is wholly an after-thought on the part of the Government. Mr. Natarajan in the "Indian Social Reformer" has dealt with this aspect of the matter with his usual clarity and vigour and I need only say that not only has the improvement in the tone of the Press received successive appreciations in the Government's annual reviews presented to Parliament but that both the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, since announcing their new policy in November last, have publicly declared their intention of going further in the direction of freeing the Press from the rigours of the present Sedition Law of the country in regard to the expression of opinions. The matter arose out of Mr. Fenner Brockway's motion in the House of Commons in December last and the Viceroy has repeatedly declared that he has instructed Local Governments to take action in respect of speeches or writings only in cases of actual incitement to violence or disorder. But there is no doubt that in practice many Local Governments have taken action inconsistent with these assurances.

Mr. Iyengar then referred to the ramifications of the new Press Ordinance, particularly Section 4, which describes the nature of the publications that would render presses and papers liable to the pains and penalties of the Ordinance. Proceeding he said: —

OUR DUTY.

What then should the Press do in the face of this Ordinance? That is the question that has brought us together to-day and in dealing with it you will permit me to state plainly what I honestly feel to be practical and proper methods of action in the circumstances. Drastic proposals have been made and advice has been given to us from different points of view which, I am sure, will all come up for consideration in the course of our discussions. It is true that the Press Ordinance is a part and a very important part of the policy of repression that is being carried out in the country in consequence of the civil disobedience movement. And it is natural therefore that in adopting steps by which this repressive move should be met, the principles of civil disobedience should be proposed to be applied in some quarters to deal with this offensive of the Government. But it has also to be recollected that while both civil disobedience and the repression that is employed to put it down, are a phase of the national struggle that must necessarily end in a short time, the control of the Press imposed by the Ordinance even though described as an emergency measure, may not end so soon and may be intended with or without alterations to be a more or less normal feature of the Government's policy in India. It has again to be recollected that the Press Ordinance equally affects both newspapers and presses definitely pledged to or supporting the civil disobedience campaign as well as newspapers and presses that may not be directly identified with the campaign—that may sympathise with it or be indifferent or opposed to it. It affects equally the newspaper presses of the country and the printing presses also doing the work of printing and publishing books and literature of all kinds, and all the several allied industries and trades connected therewith. I have not been able to obtain accurate statistics; but the total number of printing presses in this country probably amounts to several thousands and the total value of paper and printing material imported into this country every year amounts to several crores, while the Indians dependent on this business and occupation number several lakhs. All this trade and industry will now be placed at the mercy of the executive authority which can by a rigorous suppression of publications and presses considerably diminish and injure their business, earnings and properties. The demand for securities will not be confined, as indeed has been proved already, to newspapers but will extend to all printing presses that the Government think it safe to put under control.

DEFIANCE OF THE ORDINANCE.

In these circumstances it has occurred to me that whatever plan those who believe in civil disobedience or who deem it their duty to adopt a policy of civil resistance think it necessary to adopt when the law is sought to be applied to them, the bulk of the presses and newspapers as a class may not be able to view the situation from the same angle of vision. I am aware that Mahatma Ganchi has asked the Navjivan press to refuse to give security when demanded and to defy the Press Ordinance by continuing to publish the paper thereby inviting the forfeiture of the press under the new Act. That is obviously a clear case of definite defiance or civil disobedience of the new law. On the other hand, action has already been taken by our brethren in Delhi and Calcutta which, while expressing the just resentment of the Press against the unjust, arbitrary and illegal action of the authorities concerned in demanding securities from them, asserted their self-respect in a manner that has compelled the Government of India to come out with an explanation of their intentions in regard to the operation of the Press Ordinance. The patriotism and public spirit that has animated this action is beyond praise. But it is for the conference to decide whether this suspension on their part should continue—continue indefinitely or whether it should cease in favour of a more general and united, if less intensive, form of action against the operation of the Ordinance. Especially has this to be considered as the Government of India has since sought to explain, in consequence of this move on their part, that the Ordinance is not directed against the publication or dissemination of news or fair criticisms of the administration or the just liberties of the Press but that it is directed against writings inciting to violence or revolutionary crime or the open subversion of law and order.

QUESTION OF CESSATION.

Mahatma Gandhi approved and commended the step of suspension, which is different from what he has directed his press to do. I am not able to find out why he made this distinction or what the exact purpose, he thought, would be served by the cessation of publication of the newspapers the moment security is demanded. If the object is to induce a general strike of all newspapers and thereby to force the hands of the Government, then it is clear that as the Government is not asking security from every newspaper the result desired will not be produced. If, on the other hand, the intention is, as I believe it is, that Nationalist newspapers should not submit to the censorship and control which submission to the penalties of the Act and the willingness to conduct the paper in accordance with the desires of the Government involve, then I think the principle of it is one which all of us are bound to accept, though I am unable to agree that the particular line of policy indicated can bring this about I believe Mahatmaji had not the opportunity to know the full text of the new Ordinance, and examine its full implications. I agree that it is impossible for any newspaper to accept the implications of the Ordinance and agree to conduct it in accordance with the notions of the Government expressed therein. I consider it our duty to fight the danger that this Ordinance threatens the Press with in every way by carrying on our work undeterred by its terrors upto the stage at which it is made impossible for us to do so with self-respect. I do not think we should play into the hands of Government by ceasing publication the moment the Government start to attack us. If newspapers should cease publication immediately on the demand for security and if other Nationalist newspapers who are in sympathy with it should also cease publication at the first touch, it woud be an act of surrender which would enable the Government to claim not only that the charges of objectionable writing of the newspapers concerned have been justified, but also that the steps taken by them to prevent them have proved effective. The question whether the cessation and non-performance of the national duty of publishing and propagating news and of mirroring public opinion,—under whatever difficulties and all over the country and the world—should remain undischarged for an indefinite period to the great detriment of national interests admits of but one answer.

A DIFFERENT PLAN.

It seems to me that our duty is to fight the Ordinance and resent its application to us by a different plan in which each newspaper can do its duty in this behalf. In the case of all existing newspapers and presses, the demand for security when made is made on grounds which are not disclosed—which really depend more or less upon the policy or whim of the authorities concerned than upon any specific complaints of objectionable publication. Neither the newspaper nor the press is in a position to know what exactly are the conditions under which they will be permitted to continue the publication of the newspapers concerned. I would suggest therefore that at that stage those who can afford it should pay the security and challenge a forfeiture by continuing to carry on the paper or business according to the same standard of right and wrong and according to the same policy which they had adopted previously. If that policy and those standards of right and wrong are deemed objectionable, the Government would then have to take the next step, to forfeit the security: but in such a case they would be bound to state the nature of the objectionable publication, and specify the passage or passages in the publication concerned that are so in their opinion. It would then be for the newspaper or press in question to challenge the view of the Government and put it before the public as well as the High Court for adjudication. It is, of course, well-known that the courts will be practically powerless to afford any remedy, but the Press would have had the opportunity of showing to the public the nature of the inquisition it has been subjected to, and would be in a clear position to decide for itself whether it is or is not going to subject itself or the paper to such inquisition by accepting the conditions involved and paying additional security as also the risk of forfeiture of press and security alike. I have no doubt what the answer of everyone of us will be at that stage. The step of ceasing publication, therefore, seems to me to be more properly undertaken on the forfeiture of the first security rather than on the first demand of security. I would urge this course on the further important ground that the interval between the payment of security and its forfeiture will give the papers and presses in India time to intensify their agitation in the country and also enable the Indian Press to be better prepared, if the occasion arises and it becomes practicable, to put into operation an effective plan of common suspension.

There is also, it seems to me, another distinct advantage in such a course. It would put to the test the latest professions and assurances of the Government, if the papers, which by their patriotic action had brought about the announcement, resume and continue publication of their papers and await the occasion when the Government will order a forfeiture. Then these papers and the rest of us, including the public, will be in a position to challenge the decision of the Government and with equal self-respect refuse to submit to the humiliating conditions which the Government declaration of forfeiture would impose on the conduct of the papers thereafter. This course of action will also enable us to put the Anglo-Indian Press—whose attitude in a matter that affects the liberties of the Press has been extraordinary and who have attempted to show that the Press Ordinance imposes no unreasonable restrictions on the Indian Press—in their proper perspective in the eyes of the public.

WANTED AN EFFECTIVE FIGHTING ORGANISATION.

Concluding Mr. Iyengar said:—

"What is really required, and it is a sore need, is an effective fighting organisation, if not of the entire Press, at least of the entire Indian Press for the maintenance of its "just liberties" and it behoves us to regard it as one of the first duties of all of us on this occasion to seek to put such an effective organisation into working order. We have to call to our aid every honest and fearless journalist who believes that the maintenance of the liberties of the Press is vital to our existence as a nation and that the latest assault upon those liberties made by the Government should be repelled by all the force and strength at our command. The methods of agitation and effort to secure our ends need be circumscribed by no formulate so long as they are honourable and are consistent with the self-respect of honest journalists and printers. If there are any among us who believe that by making our representations before the Viceroy and the Government by means of a deputation or otherwise we shall be able to help the cause, I for one am not prepared to rule out such a procedure in so far as the Press is concerned. If there is again a general feeling that pressure for the repeal of the Ordinance can only be brought by means of an agitation carried on in England or in Europe through a deputation on behalf of the Indian Press, I for one, will, provided it is feasible, not be against it. It may be that until the temper and atmosphere in which the Government are carrying on changes and a new policy is set on foot, the chance for the total repeal of the Ordinance are not bright. But whatever might happen to the major political issue, the issue of the liberty of the Press has got to be fought out primarily by the Press and from its standpoint and conception of public interest and public duty

WORK IN FAITH.

Believers as we all are in the necessity for the achievement of full Swaraj by India at the earliest possible moment, we have to remember that under any Government, as has been said by an eminent jurist, "the respect for civil liberties is the touchstone of everything for which any civilisation worthy of the name stands." We have therefore to work and strive in faith. And the faith that should animate us in the struggle before us cannot be put in better language than that of Alexander Hamilton: "The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records; they are written as with a sun-beam in the whole volume of human nature by the hand of Divinity itself and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power. I consider civil liberty in a genuine unadulterated sense as the greatest of terrestrial blessings. I am convinced that the whole human race is entitled to it, that it can be wrested from no part of them without the blackest and most aggravated guilt."

NATIONALIST PAPERS TO OBSERVE TWO DAYS HARTAL.

"Committee Of Action" Appointed To Get Press Gag Removed.

The Subjects Committee sat for four hours from 1-30 to 5-30 p.m., after which the Conference resumed its sitting.

The following resolutions moved from the Chair were carried unanimously:—

1. This Conference condemns the arrest and detention of Mahatma Gandhi as a wanton affront to the Indian Nation, demands his immediate release and urges on the British Government the imperative need of opening negotiation with him with a view to bring satisfactory settlement of the National Demand.

2. This Conference expresses its sympathy with all journalists who in the discharge of their duties are suffering imprisonment and condemns the action of local Governments in not according to them treatment consistent with their rank and status as educated men belonging to an honourable profession.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS GAG.

3. This Conference representing the newspapers, printing presses and allied trades and industries emphatically condemns the promulgation by the Governor-General of the Press Ordinance as a measure which is subservice of the liberties of the Press and the fundamental rights of freedom of opinion and thought of citizens, opposed to all canons of civilised Government and the measure is calculated to injure the real interests of the country by the suppression of public opinion, by its provision of summary executive proceedings, as well as an economic danger to the country inasmuch as its operation will result in serious dislocation of trade and industry generally and specially in the ruin of the printing and allied trades and industries and thus entail the forced unemployment of thousands of skilled and unskilled workers and the Conference, therefore, demands its immediate withdrawal.

4. This Conference resolves that such action as has already been taken by Government under the present Ordinance is most unjustifiable, uncalled-for and vindictive, and demonstrates, as did the experience of the working of the Press Act of 1910, the danger of arming the Executive with wide and arbitrary powers and that, in particular, the action taken in Delhi simultaneously with the promulgation of the Ordinance, against all newspapers and printing presses is not only illegal but also exposes the hollowness of the claim made on behalf of the Government in the Home Secretary's reply to the representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau that the Ordinance is not intended to restrict the dissemination of news.

TWO DAYS HARTAL.

This Conference resolves that as a mark of protest against the Press Ordinance, there should be a complete stoppage of all work in the office of every newspaper and periodical and psinting press and other allied trades and industries on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 20 and 21.

The President then moved the following resolution:—

While appreciating the action of the newspapers and presses in Delhi, Calcutta, Lahore and other places in suspending publication of newspapers as an effective protest against the arbitrary and improper use of the Ordinance, this Conference is of opinion that it should be open to newspapers and presses, which have been or are hereafter called upon to furnish security, to do so; provided that newspapers and presses which are members of this Conference should not furnish further security if their first security is forfeited, and that the Committee of Action, hereafter appointed, should thereafter take such steps as may be possible to ensure joint action of all members of the Conference and other newspapers and presses which may agree with a view to assert the rights of the press.

Mr. S. Sadanand of the "Free Press" moved the following amendment:—

Where a security is demanded from printer or publisher of an organ of political opinion, the printer or publisher shall refuse to furnish security and cease publication, and entrust the Committee of Action with the task of devising ways and means to secure the earliest repeal of the Press Ordinance.

Lala Ferozechand, Editor of the "People", Lahore, seconded the amendment which was lost by 12 to 8 votes.

The original resolution was then carried by majority.

The following resolution was also carried:—

THE "COMMITTEE OF ACTION"

"This Conference hereby constitutes a "Committee of Action" consisting of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. J. N. Sahani and Kalinath Ray for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of the Conference and taking steps to establish a members' defence fund with a view to assist newspapers and presses who are members of the Conference to fight the Press Ordinance

PRESIDENT'S HOPES.

The President in his concluding remarks hoped that the organisation they had set up would do everything to achieve the object of the Conference and also devise sanctions on which the success of their agitation must depend. They were forced with a crisis created in the name of law and order such as had no parallel in his recollection or in the record of history.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the Conference was dissolved.

MENACE TO FREEDOM OF INDIAN PRESS

Ordinance, Unwarranted Interference With Journalists' Rights.

"BASED ON COMPLETE MISCONCEPTION OF PRESS FUNCTIONS".

Conciliation, Not Repression, The Remedy.

Mr. K. Natarajan's address at the All-India Journalists' Conference held yesterday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay:—

I welcome you one and all to this All-India Press Conference in Bombay. You, more especially those from Northern India and Bengal have come here at great inconvenience at a time of much anxiety, and we in Bombay highly appreciate your good-will. The Reception Committee was most anxious to meet the wish of our friends and fellow-workers in Delhi and Calcutta to meet at Allahabad but considerations of a practical character compelled it to the conclusion that Bombay would be the most convenient centre having regard especially to the importance of holding the Conference with the least possible delay. On behalf of myself and my colleagues of the Reception Committee and, may say, the citizens of Bombay, I thank you for the readiness with which you have acquiesced in our decision. I earnestly trust that such arrangement as we have been able to make for your short stay in Bombay during the short time at our disposal, will be found as satisfactory as in the circumstances they may be expected to be. There is an old saying that it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good, and we are indebted to Lord Irwin's Press Ordinance for bringing us together ere to-day and making us realise the importance of the Indian Press having an organisation which can speak for it, represent its views, and protect its interests whenever they are threatened or injured. I hope that, before we part, steps may be taken to initiate such an organisation on a permanent footing. I do not wish to take up your time by criticising in detail the Press Ordinance. This may best be left to our able President-elect, who possesses legal qualifications in addition to those of an eminent journalist and has also had practical experience of legislation as a distinguished member of the Legislative Assembly. There are also other members who as first victims of the Ordinance can know exactly where the shoe pinches.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF ORDINANCE.

I shall, therefore, confine myself in the observations which I intend to make, to the general aspects of the Ordinance—some reasons given for its promulgation and some practical difficulties in the way of its equitable administration. The Viceroy has said that the repeal of the Press Act eight years ago, has had a baneful effect upon the Press. I am not, of course, quoting His Excellency's words, but only giving their substance. Speaking from forty years' experience as an Indian journalist, I take leave very respectfully but most emphatically to repudiate this allegation. The Indian Press, since the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, has been interesting itself largely in social problems, such as the removal of untouchability, promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity, raising of the marriage age, suppression of brothels and prostitution, and prohibition of the drink traffic Politics had ceased to possess an unhealthy predominance in public discussions. The vigilance with which the conduct of officials and details of administration used to be followed in the Indian Press, had relaxed on account of the growth of the feeling that the attainment of self-government is the only permanent remedy for them. The Simon Commission, therefore, had the largest share of Press criticism and the British Government and the Viceroy have recognised the essential justice of the criticisms, by themselves proposing a Round Table Conference which virtually supersedes the Commission, by making its report material for discussion along with other materials placed before the Conference. In the Bardoli affair likewise, Government had, with great reluctance, to admit the correctness of the Press criticisms and to revise its decision.

INDIAN PRESS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

The fact is that the Indian Press is not produced by journalists out of their own heads. It works now in close touch with national organisations and workers, and hence it has increased in power and sense of responsibility. I deliberately use the word "responsibility," but, remember, that the primary responsibility of the Indian Press is and ought to be to the people of India and not to Government. Indeed, we can discharge our secondary responsibility to Government only by discharging freely and faithfully our responsibility to the people. The greatest objection to the Press Ordinance is that it prevents the Press from doing its duty to the people except so far as it is permitted by the Executive Government for the time being. A lawyer or a doctor has his rights defined but a journalist who is often a man of not inferior education and has generally a much wider outlook, must under the Ordinance think not of what he should write or publish in the public interests, but of what impression his writings may produce on a person looking at everything between bureaucratic blinkers. This, I regard, as an unwarranted interference with the journalist's professional rights. Confidence begets confidence and suspicion, suspicion. If Government treats the Indian Press as its natural enemy, it should thank itself if the Indian Press reciprocates the sentiment. And as the Indian Press is closely in contact with the great movements of national life, the attitude of Government to it and of it to Government must have a direct effect on the relations between Government and Indian nationalism.

MISCONCEPTIONS OF INDIAN PRESS FUNCTIONS.

This very Ordinance contains proof of the complete misconception of the functions of the Indian Press in which it has been framed. The Ordinance penalises not only writings favouring revolutionary violence but also civil disobedience. I shall not discuss here whether civil disobedience is constitutional or not. Gokhale held that the non-payment of taxes was at one extreme of the constitutional me-

(Continued on next page.)

Liberals Try To Hold Scales Evenly.

MILD CENSURE FOR BOTH SIDES.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE DEPLORED.

At a meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federations held this morning, the following resolutions were adopted:—

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India consider it its duty to place on record its view of the situation in India as it has developed during the last two months. It deprecates and deplores that the movement of mass civil disobedience should have been started at this juncture and while it recognises that the leaders of the movement have pledged themselves to non-violence it regrets to note that in fact it has created an atmosphere in which the namby elements of the population in some places have taken advantage of the situation and committed serious acts of violence.

The movement has further accentuated cleavage between different sections of the community and has evoked in a marked degree feelings hostile to a friendly settlement of the outstanding political issues.

All this has led to strong action on the part of the authorities in certain places which has further inflamed public feeling.

The Council has further heard with grave apprehension of the proposal to ask people not to pay taxes, as it is likely to lead to serious hardships to persons concerned and to disorder without in any way bringing the country nearer to the attainment of Dominion Status.

While the Council recognises the deplorable effects of civil disobedience, it equally feels it is its duty to point out that the response which the civil disobedience movement has evoked is mainly due to economic and political discontent prevailing in the country due to the present irresponsible system of administration.

NO NEED OF MARTIAL LAW IN SHOLAPUR.

The Council also considers it necessary to point out that in the Government's anxiety to maintain law and order, excessive force appears to have been used at certain places resulting in very serious loss of life or physical injury, that some public men have been subjected to humiliating treatment that the sentences of imprisonment passed in many instances have been unduly harsh, severe and unequal. The Council deplores and condemns the outrages committed at Sholapur but it is not satisfied that civil authority had so completely broken down there that the situation could not be handled except by the introduction of martial law. The Council is of the opinion that continued supercession of Civil Authority is not calculated to ease the situation, and it, therefore, urges that the martial law administration should be put an end to. The Council trusts that there will be a thorough and independent inquiry into the events which have happened at Sholapur, Peshawar and other places.

The Council welcomes and strongly supports all measures for stimulating greater production and use of Swadeshi goods. It cannot, however, support any retaliatory measures carried into effect by picketing shops. Experience has shown that in spite of all good intentions picketing in an atmosphere of tense excitement, either of liquor shops or of cloth shops, has generally led to regrettable conflicts.

PRESS ORDINANCE UNNECESSARY.

The Council recognises that a certain section of the Press has recently indulged in inflammatory language but feels that instead of passing a drastic Ordinance Government should have warned the Press against such writings as seemed to it to go beyond the legitimate functions of the Press, and that if such warning went unheeded, Government could effectively set in motion the ordinary law of the land against offending newspapers. In the circumstances, and having regard the manner in which Ordinance has worked in certain places, and in particular in view of the use which has been made of it, in dealing with matter which was published before the promulgation of the Ordinance, the Council urges that the Ordinance should be recalled.

In the interest of preventing the mischief which results from ill-founded rumours, the Council feels that correct news should be supplied without unnecessary delay and it calls attention to and deprecates the extent to which censorship is being exercised on the dissemination of correct news, and on private telegrams.

WANTED TERMS OF REFERENCE OF R. T. CONFERENCE.

While the Council continues to be of the opinion that the Round Table Plan suggested by His Majesty's Government and His Excellency the Viceroy should be adhered to, it feels that in order to ensure its success it is not enough to announce the date of the meeting of the Conference, but that Government should lose no time in publishing the terms of reference making it plain that the object with which the Conference is being summoned is the establishment of a Dominion Status Constitution subject to such necessary safeguards for the period of transition as may be agreed upon. To supplement this policy, and in the interests of the country as a whole, the Council would strongly urge upon the leaders of the Civil Disobedience Movement to restore normal conditions by the cessation of those activities which are a challenge to law and Government. And similarly it would urge on the Government that they shall simultaneously take every step to create confidence among the people and an atmosphere favourable to the success of the Round Table Conference by releasing those persons who are undergoing imprisonment for political offences and who were not otherwise found guilty of any acts of violence.

In furtherance of this proposal the Council urges the expediency of His Excellency the Viceroy conferring with leaders of Indian opinion for the purpose of removing the present tension and facilitating the success of the Round Table Conference.

Volunteers Called For Service.

SURAT, May 13.

All civil disobedience volunteers of Chorasi Taluka were summoned yesterday by the President of the Taluka Congress Committee for arranging raid on Dharsana salt works. Seventyfive volunteers presented themselves to-day and they were ordered to camp near the station to be ready to start on raid when ordered.

Sjt. Natwarlal Vimawala, Editor of a local weekly and Sjt. Chhaganlal U. Saraya, Municipal Councillor were convicted this afternoon under section 117 I.P.C. by the City Magistrate, Mr. M. V. Shaikh, and sentenced to 15 months' Rigorous Imprisonment each. The Magistrate recommended both for "B" Class. Chhaganlal Sariya in reply to Court's question gave his name as Sartiala, father's name as "Hindustan" and profession as "stirring revolution against Government."—A. P.

JALALPUR TALATIS' GRIEVANCES,

Deputation To Deputy Collector.

JALALPUR, May 14.

Talatis of Jalalpur Taluka who arrived here yesterday waited in deputation last evening on the Deputy Collector Mr. Jewell. They narrated their hardship on consequent upon social boycott practised against them in villages. Mr. Jewell sympathised with their lot and promised to write to the Collector requesting him to do the needful for them. It is understood that temporary increase of Rs. 10 per month has been sanctioned for Talatis in Jalalpur Taluka. But it appears that talatis care more for their safety than for money in these troubled times. Their principal demand is said to be erection of chora in every village where they can stay in the course of their official itinery. They also demand that a peon should accompany them in villages.—A. P.

LEAGUE'S DISCUSSION ON DRUGS.

Geneva.—News of mystery ship bearing illicit cargo of opium valued at quarter million streling bound for Far East "from Western Port" has startled League Council which is discussing drug traffic. Henderson said that he had received news yesterday morning from London.

Council decided that Henderson should convene in London in July Preparatory Committee on which all countries manufacturing narcotic drugs would be represented with a view to holding full conference in December to limit production to worlds legitimate needs.—Reuter.

Auckland.—New Zealand Prime Minister Sir Joseph Card announces that he is retiring.

A MYSTERY SHIP.

Smuggling Opium To Tune Of £250,000.

MOVE TO CALL CONFERENCE IN DECEMBER.

LONDON, May 15.

Geneva.—The news of mystery ship bearing illicit cargo of opium valued at a quarter million sterling bound for the Far East "from a Western port" has startled the League Council which is discussing the drug traffic. Mr. Henderson said that he had received the news yesterday morning from London.

The Council decided that Mr. Henderson should convene in London in July a Preparatory Committee in which all the countries manufacturing narcotic drugs would be represented with a view to holding a full conference in December to limit production to the world's legitimate needs—Reuter.

SABARMATI HUNGER-STRIKERS TAKE FOOD.

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

Political prisoners who were on hunger strike for 48 hours have, it is reported, taken food to-day as the dispute has been settled by Mr. Garret, Commissioner. Details regarding the same are not known.

The Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee went to interview Mr. Valiabhbhai Patel in jail but the Superintendent did not allow him to do so when he saw the Collector.—Free Press.

REPRESSION IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, May 15.

Mr. Jamadagni Naicker, President of Walajapet Congress Committee, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Saidapet, to-day, for breach of Salt Law.

A Vedaranyam message says that eight persons who were arrested on Sunday for attending Satyagrahis' meeting defying order under Section 144, were tried by the local Sub-Magistrate who sentenced seven to six months' rigorous imprisonment and released one who tendered apology.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON

New York, May 15.

OCTOBER ..... 15.13 plus. 14
JULY ..... 16.24—01

The New York Cotton futures market for October position opened at a rise of 6 points than the previous close. Offerings were freely absorbed during the first hour. A lapse of 5 points was witnessed at the Liverpool closing time. At noon some covering operations took place and prices improved by 6 points. Later market ruled dull and featureless fluctuating in a very small range. But in the later part of the session prices again improved on shorts covering, finally closing at October 15.13 plus 14 and July 16.24—1.

Expectation:—Liverpool market is expected to open plus. 6 to plus7 for October.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Though Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, May 15.

Previous Closing Rate	14.99
To-Day's Opening	15.05
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	15.13
Difference	plus .14

Broach expectation Rs. 264-8-0.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, May 15.

Previous Closing Rate	7.80
To-day's Opening Rate	7.80
Difference	Nil.
To-days Closing Rate	7.83
Difference	plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, May 15.

Silver Ready	19 0 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	19 1 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—quiet

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 15.

Without Duty	43 15 0
With Duty	50 0 0

N. W. F. SKIRMISHES.

Statement In Commons.

RUGBY, May 14.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn stated in the House of Commons that regarding general situation in India he had nothing material to add to what House already knew. As regards North-West Frontier, however, and particularly the tribal aspect of the situation, he had the following information: In Peshawar District on borders of Mohmand country, certain villages in British territory which had been in communication with Haji were disarmed by Frontier constabulary supported by troops and several leaders were arrested. Lashkar collected by Haji's son was attacked by Royal Air Force again on 12th. In Northern Waziristan on 11th May, Waziris Lashkar some four hundred strong attacked Tochi Scout post of Dattakhel. One scout sepoy was killed. Royal Air Force attacked this lashkar but desultory firing on the post continued during night of 11th. On 12th Lashkar was reported to be dispersing and, therefore, no further action took place. On night of 12th, however, Dattakhel Post was again attacked and air action again necessary on 12th May.—B. O. W.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

Empire Free Trade Crusade.

LONDON, May 15.

With 1,709,000 unemployed persons and the revelation that Empire trade has dropped over three per cent. in the first quarter of 1930, the advocates of "Empire Free Trade" were busy yesterday.

Lord Beaverbrook told a mass meeting at Eastham that "no sane people in their senses will go on under these conditions. They will insist on sweeping changes, even changes extending to public men. Labour, Liberal and Conservative." He added, "we want Empire Free Trade now."

Mr. Baldwin conducting the "Home and Empire campaign" at Reading, said that safeguarding was wanted not only at home but also for Imperial purposes, and foreshadowed "in a short time the end of the day of Britain's being dumping ground for cheap labour for the whole world."

—On the contrary Mr. Snowden speaking at banquet of the British Bankers Association, after referring to a twenty per cent. drop in the United States exports in 1930 and unemployment in the United States "much more serious than can be gathered from occasional references in the British press", said he was sure high tariffs were "perhaps in no small degress" responsible for the depression in world trade.—Reuter.

VOLUNTEERS SATYAGRAHA AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, May 15.

Police stopped a procession of volunteers and their sympathisers from passing through Hazratganj, Lucknow's fashionable shopping centre. The processionists and police kept standing for over hours last evening. Late at night the main body of procession withdrew leaving behind a batch of fourteen processionists in charge of Mr. Pestonji to offer Satyagraha unless they were permitted to march through Hazaratganj.

This small group remained there the whole night and facing them a group of policemen with a Magistrate presiding kept all night vigil. At 4 this morning Mr. Pestonji's group was taken into police custody and were moved out of Hazratganj and let off.

But that group was immediately replaced by another group headed by Mr. Ashfaq Hussain, Barrister-at-Law. The position now is that on the one hand groups of volunteers have been replaced by fresh groups and batches of policemen are being relieved by fresh comers. —A. P.

NON-OFFICIAL ENQUIRY IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, May 15.

The Secretary of the Madras Mahajan Sabha informs press. Dewan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, ex-Minister, consented to serve as President of the Committee appointed by the Mahajana Sabha to enquire into happenings in the city on 27th April culminating in police firing.—A. P.

Allahabad, May 14.—Tikaram Misra was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay fine of Rs. 75 for making salt in a village in Phulpur Sub-Divisions, of the Allahabad District.—Free Press.

Rangoon, May 14.—At a monthly meeting of the Corporation of Rangoon to-day. Dr. R. S. Dugal wanted to move an adjournment of the House as a mark of protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence. The President, Captain Rushel ruled the motion out of order.—Free Press.

MENACE TO FREEDOM OF INDIAN PRESS.

(Continued from previous page.)

thod, and that is perhaps the most crucial form of civil disobedience. I am not, however, going into any political theory now. I want to state a practical difficulty arising out of this inclusion of civil disobedience in the Ordinance. Lord Irwin's ideas of Mahatma Gandhi's movement are, it is obvious, deeply biassed. I almost suspect that His Excellency's personal feelings have in some way or other become involved with his view of the personality and activities of Mahatmaji. There is a vein of very skilfully concealed bitterness in some of Lord Irwin's more recent pronouncements, in striking contrast with the serene wisdom of his earlier utterances in this country. The very repetition of the formula that his policy will not be deflected by any happenings, shows that Lord Irwin himself feels a bit uncertain and by assuring the public, also seeks to assure himself, that his anchor holds. However that may be, my practical difficulty is this. Mahatma Gandhi's movement, as I see it, is very much more and bigger than civil disobedience which, in fact, seems to me at times to be a super fluity.

A SOLVENT OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

I feel that if to-morrow Mahatmaji decides to drop civil disobedience, the movement will lose nothing of its immense potentialities and actualities as a comprehensive and natural solvent of nearly all our social problems. The problems of Hindu-Muslim unity, of women's equal place in public life, of the elimination of the abuses of caste, the inculcation of simplicity of life, and of dignity of labour, the amelioration of the crushing poverty of the masses,—all these and more are fostered as integral parts of the Gandhi programme. The Viceroy naturally knows little of this large aspect and sees only the small part of it relating to civil disobedience. An Indian journalist on the other hand, views the movement as a whole, and judging of it as a whole he cannot but regard it as a great blessing. The Gandhi movement as a whole must command the respect, admiration and, I will say, adhesion of all to whom the Indian problem is a predominantly social and religious and only superficially a political one. There is the danger that the approval and advocacy of the Gandhi movement may be perverted by a frog in the Secretariat well to be approval of civil disobedience calling for the setting in motion of the Ordinance steam-roller. As we know, the very name of Gandhi is anathema to most officials.

MAHATMA'S HOLD.

The consequences of such a mistake will be incalculable. Except an insignificant proportion who see in Gandhi a standing rebuke to their own self-indulgent ways, Indians hold Mahatmaji in the greatest reverence whether or not they follow his precepts in all respects. Every Indian journalist, therefore, is bound to write of Mahatmaji's activities and write appreciatively of them, and if the Ordinance is to be applied to such writings, all Indian newspapers will have to close down except one or two which for reasons of their own have adopted the policy of running down Gandhiji.

The only way in which this contingency can be avoided is for Government to appreciate the solid social achievements of Mahatmaji's movement, to release Gandhiji and the Satyagraha prisoners, and initiate action in respect of the eleven points of Gandhiji for ameliorating the economic pressure of the present system of administration on the masses. Mahatmaji does not expect the Viceroy to carry out these reforms by a stroke of pen: all that he asks is that action should be initiated to deal with them. This offer which was intended to be an alternative to the Independence goal has so far remained without response. If I judge Mahatmaji's view-point rightly, he attaches much less importance to constitutional forms than to actual, working effect of administration on the masses. The minority question which bulks so largely in the eyes of Government and politicians is at bottom an economic question, and measures paving for their object the elevation of the economic condition of the masses, will provide the natural solution for the minority question also.

CONCIALITION THE ONLY REMEDY.

The solution of the present difficulties is to be found in a conciliatory policy and not in repressive laws, and if and when Lord Irwin's Government turn their attention in this direction, they will find the Indian Press standing solidly behind them.

Only then and not till then will the Round Table Conference be able to achieve its end.

KARACHI, May 13.

Mr. Webb Millar, General European news manager of United Press Associations of America, London Office, who arrived here by last Friday's air mail left for Bombay by steamer this afternoon on a tour round India.—A. P.

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MRS. NAIDU LEADS "RAIDING" BATCH.

(Continued from page 4.)

morrow? There are barbed wires. Beyond them will be the police cordon and how will the Satyagrahis get in through these?" These are questions which naturally suggest themselves to the people. It is whispered that in view of their determination to get salt, unless of course they are physically disabled to get at it, the Satyagrahis will sit in the vicinity for 24 hours if it comes to that. They will sit there so long as they are not taken away under police custody or not besieged.

Most of the Satyagrahis have closely cropped their hair at the suggestion of Mr. Narahari Parekh, which he made solely in the interest of hygiene as in camp life there is scarcity of water, etc. and consequently there is danger of hair remaining unclean.—Free Press.

Mrs. Naidu Begins The March.

BULSAR, May 15.
(Camp) Dharasana.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu with 50 Satyagrahis left the camp at 6-30 a.m. and, after having walked a mile and a half, crossed Dharasana boundary but was stopped by the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and a large force of Police armed with rifles and lathis.

The Police formed a cordon and Mrs. Naidu was told that the Police would stand there as long as she did and that they would offer Satyagraha against her.

After some time, due to persuasion of her followers Mrs. Naidu sat on a chair and after a while ordered the Satyagrahis to squat on the road. The Police also squatted to the great amusement of Satyagrahis and the public. Thousands of people have come from far and near to witness the spectacle with intense interest and perfect calmness.

WON'T MOVE FROM HERE.

Mrs. Naidu looks like a perfect commander. As this message is put on wires she is sitting there saying: "I am not moving from here whatever happens. Let the Police offer Satyagraha and we shall offer Satyagraha. We will sit here till doomsday."—Free Press.

Responsive Satyagraha By Police.

CAMP, DHARSANA, May 15.

Exactly at 6-30 a.m. the march commenced, after salutation the National Flag. Before starting Mrs. Naidu again exhorted the Satyagrahis not to return unless they were successful. She remainded them of Peshawar incidents, and hoped that none of them would show their backs to the Police. After walking over one mile and a half the company entered the Dharsana boundry where they were stopped by the Preventive Office, Mr. Gulam Hussain, and told to await the permission of his superior Officers.

Mrs. Naidu halted and after waiting for a few minutes, told the officer that she would not wait for his officers to come, for an indefinite period. In the meantime, the Police armed with rifles, and lathis were drawn up in a line in front of and behind the Satyagrahis. There were a few mounted sowars also.

POLICE SATYAGRAHIS.

Presently Mr. Braham, Dist. Police Superintendent, Mr. Robinson and the Inspector of Police, Mr. Sabawala approached Mrs. Naidu and the Police Superintendent informed her that they were going to offer "Satyagraha" and stand there as long as she would stand there.

"All right" said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and ordered her comrades also to stand behind.

Mr. Robinson asked the Police to form a perfect cordon across the road in front and warned the Satyagrahis that if they attempted to cross the cordon, violence would be used.

NO TEA FOR MRS. NAIDU.

After a while someone brought a cot for Mrs. Naidu to sit on, which the police refused to allow. Then a chair was brought. After an hour Mrs. Naidu ordered the Volunteers also to sit down, when the police aso sat down to the great merriment of all. Tea and a magazine were brought for her but the police refused to allow the person inside the cordon. When asked whether they would not permit even food to the Satyagrahis, the District Magistrate was reticent, while the Superintendent of Police said that their orders were not to allow anybody inside the police cordon. One Satyagrahi who had gone out to answer the call of nature was not allowed to get inside on return.

Press representatives are allowed to remain near the Satyagrahis. The Police Superintendent addressing them said "If you want to send any copy you can do so, but the public don't want to be in trouble, must go away". About 10 o'clock, even they were asked to withdraw.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

"Responsive Satyagraha", that is how Mrs. Sarojini Naidu described the situation at Dharsana at 9 a.m. sitting in a chair with an umbrella above her, and behind her were seated on the public road fifty Satyagrahis who form the second batch of "daiders" on Dharsana Salt Depot, playing Taklis. In this area the assembly of more than four percons is declared unlawful under Section 144 Cr. P C. promulgated by the District Magistrate yesterday.

NOT EVEN WATER.

Yet there are thousands of spectators watching the spectacle, though every now and then the police make unsuccessful attempts to disperse them. Mrs. Naidu is thoroughly enjoying "this funny development," as she calls it, and says she will not move from her chair whatever may happen. She will read magazines, write letters, and have wash, food etc., and retire in the evening, only to come back to-morrow while the District Magistrate and the Police Officers are walking up and down, posting a few Police here and there. Whether food and water will be allowed to the Satyagrahis is yet to be seen, but just now a nurse from Surat who has come along with three others to attend on Satyagrahis were refused permission to bring water. The Deputy Superintendent of Police said that his orders were not to allow anybody to get near the Satyagrahis.—Free Press.

Leading Workers Reach Bulsar

BULSAR, May 14.

Leading workers of different centres in Gujarat are pouring in here. Besides Mr. Manilal Gandhi, who is to lead in case Mrs. Naidu does not arrive in time, Imam Saheb Bawazir and Naraharibhai Parekh of Gujarat Vidyapith have also arrived. Latest to arrive is Mrs. Gandhi accompanied by several other ladies.

The Satyagraha Committee has prepared itself for first-aid also thanks to the spontaneous help offered by several doctors headed by Dr. Khandubhai Desai of Navasari and helped by Dr. Maganalal of Untadi and Dr. Apte of Surat. Several medical students have offered themselves for the Red Cross" work.—Free Press.

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3.	WISE PARENTHOOD by Dr. Marie Stopes	2 10
4.	THE WIFE'S HANDBOOK by Dr. H. A. Allbutt	0 10
5.	THE WIFE'S GUIDE AND FRIEND by Stewart Warren	1 4
6.	PRACTICAL BIRTH CONTROL by Ettie A. Rout	2 14
7.	LIMITATION OF FAMILY by N. N. Mukerjee	3 0

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...ANY in ...EQUAL
...particulars ...

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION.

Natural Reaction.

Bombay, May 15.

After a sharp rise on the last business day, the market to-day was inclined towards a natural reaction. The market was open for one hour and during this small period there was scattered long liquidation which resulted in some decline in the prices of speculative shares. The speculative interest is broadening and both Bulls and Bears are preparing for a fight. While the improved outlook is to a greater extent discounted for the textile industry there are some who believe that under ruined economic conditions there is little justification for a further rise from the present level. Both opinions are shared by a large number of operators and it seems that very interesting situation is likely to develop. The Bulls shall have to carry the burden of tenders and shall have to pay some premiums for carrying over long interest. We think it dangerous to have extreme views and prefer quick turns.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 15.

Bombay Dyeing 832,, 26, 30, 27.
Century 320, 17, 20, 13, 20, 17.
Colaba N. 141.
Crescent 115, 13, 15.
Fazul 531, 27, 30, 22, 25, 20, 25, 20.
Indore 377.
Madhowji 45.
Nagpur 498, 95.
New Great 230, 25.
Pearl 290, 83, 37, 85, 86.
Simplex 106, 2, 5, 2.
Swadeshi 398, 97.
Burma 690, 86, 90.
Hydro 1190, 83.
Tram 151, 32.
Deff. 300, 297, 302, 299-6.
Ord. 51-12, 4, 52, 528, 51-4.
Bundi 16-12.
Indian 277, 76, 77.
Katni Ord. 187.
Alcock N. 253.

MILLS.

Bombay, May 15.

100 Ahm. Advance 372/8.
50 Apollo 4/10.
10 Bom. Cotton P. 3/12.
500 Bom: Cotton 136/4.
250 Bom. Dyeing 327/6.
250 Bradbury P: 160.
100 Century 317/8.
100 Century 305/
100 Central India P. 450.
100 Central India 495.
100 Colaba 141/4.
100 Coorla 160.
100 Crescent 115.
250 Currim 110.
250 David 100.
250 Dawn 635.
10 E. D. Sassoon 0-8-3.
100 Elphinstone P. 20.
100 Elphinstone 9/2.
250 Fazulbhoy 520.
100 Finlay 137/8.
1000 Framji Petit 190.
100 Gokak 160.
1000 Hindustan 1760.
100 Indore Malwa 377/8.
100 Jamshed Pref. 75.
250 Jamshed 18.
50 Kastoorchand 12/2.
100 Khatau 115.
100 Kohinoor 183/12.
250 Laxmi 1350.
100 Madhowji 45.
250 Madras United 400.
50 Mathuradas 20.
1000 Maneckji Petit 800.
100 Meyer Sassoon 50.
1000 Morarji 600.
50 Mysore 141/4.
200 New Great P. 170.
200 New Great 225.
100 New City 77/8.
250 Pabani 190.
250 Pearl 286/4.
100 Phoenix 390.
10 Premier 0/15/0.
100 Shapurji 0/8.
1000 Sholapur 1650
250 Simplex 102/8.
100 Swan 132/8.
100 Swadeshi 397/8.
25 Tata P. 14.
25 Tata 42/8.
500 Vishnu P. 587/8.
500 Vishnu 2145
1000 Western 875.

BANKS.

100/50 Baroda 72/12.
50/25 Central 15/4.
£10/5 Eastern 78/8.
500 Imperial 1330.
500/25 Imperial Contr. 325.
100/50 India 91/8.
Union 3/6/-

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 16/12.
70 Gwalior 83.
250 Indian 277/8.
100 Katni 1st P. 98/8.
100 Katni 2nd P. 100/8.
40 Katni Df. 660.
100 Katni 187/8.
10 Punjab P. 10/2.
10 Punjab 11/2.
100 Sahabad 153/12.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 9.
15 New India 19/10.
Oriental 1880.
Vulcan 77.

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 125
100 Andhra Val. 680.
1000 Andhra Val. P. 980.
50 Bom. Tram P. 63/12.
50 Bom. Tram 132/8.
1000 Tata Hydro 1030.
1000 Tata Hydro Ord. 1183/12.
1000 Tata Power P. 1132/8.
1000 Tata Power 552/8.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 782/8.
100 Amritsar Patti 110/0.
100 Central Province 51.
100 Dho. Barramati 95/8.
100 Guzrat 73-0.
90 Mandra Bhon 53.
500 Tapti Valley 665.

MINING.

10 Central India 3/4.
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 135/0.
100 Tata Steel 2. P. 68/8.
30 Tata Steel D. 299/6.
75 Tata Steel 57/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 253/12
80 Bom. Uganda 20-0.
250 Bom. Steam P. 205.
250 Bom. Steam 203/12.
50 Bom. Telephone 55/4
38 Brit B. Petrol 3/15.
125 Bom. Burma Old 690.
50 Bom. Burma New 257/8
100 Ind. Bleaching 127/8.
15 Scindia 9/8.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 15.

B. C. Rate:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.
London:—
Bank Selling T T 1/5 13/16 ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June-Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 May-Monsoon.
New York:—
B. C. Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4.
Banks' Buying T T 276 1/2.
Paris:—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940
Japan:—
Banks Selling T T 137.
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2.
Hongkong:—
Banks Selling D D 100 1/4.
Shanghai:—
Banks Selling D D 126 1/4.
Singapore:—
Banks Selling D D 156.
Java:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 31/32 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 3/16 15th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 14th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 14th inst.
London/Belgium 34,815 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 14th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11 3/8 13th inst.
£4.4.11 3/8. 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 inst 19 1/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 41 3/8 13th inst.; 19 1/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 41 3/8 13th inst. 41 7/8 14th inst.
London Discounss 3 Mos 2 3/16 per cent. 13th inst 2 5/32 per cent. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent 13th inst.; 2 15/16 per cent 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Maney: Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 15.

3 Months Discounts 2 5/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 15/32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Mnoey 5-1/2 p.c.
One month 4-3/4 p.c.
Three months 4-1/2 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of money market:—Steady
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—China and India sold. Absence of support.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown,
Bombay, May 15.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 478 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 15.

May	15.76—.19
July	15.89—.18
Middling Spot	15.49—.19

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 19 To 25 Points Down.

UNLOADING ON BENEFICIAL RAINS.

Bombay, May 15.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and reports of rain in drought sections of the East Belt. The market opened at a decline of 10 points with October 15.14. There was heavy unloading which depressed prices to 14.95. In the afternoon the market showed somewhat steadier tone and closed at a decline of 19 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 16.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices declined 19 points to 15.49c.

U. S. Port receipts were 11000 Bales and exports amounted to 5000 Bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point. Reports of beneficial rains over the Cotton Belt induced heavy selling and the market closed at a decline of 13 to 14 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed at a decline of 3 points and sales amounted to 4000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 14 points while Egyptian futures declined 19 to 22 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 16.38; Lowset 16.23.

N. Y. October Highest 15.14 (opening); Lowest 14.95 (11-36 a.m.).

Hemelryk:—"New York cables: Good rains Eastern Belt and Central Belt."

Hentz:—"Cotton: Government Agricultural Bureau's weekly report about as expected. Too much rain some sections of Texas and Oklahoma Eastern Belt drought broken. Market continues irregular and immediate future of the market is uncertain."

New York:—"Expect quiet market for present, but we still think chances favour higher later."

Reuter:—"Market was easier on decreased buying influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and rain in drought sections."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 14.

July	16.25—.19
October	14.99—.25
December	15.08—.21
January	15.09—.21
Middling Spot	16.35—.25

NEW YORK.

New York, May 14.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	Unquoted
October	15.02
January	Unquoted

New York. 11-45 a.m.

July	16.27
October	14.95
January	15.00

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, May 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14.

	Opening	Closing
May	8.14	8.02—.12
June		7.95—.13
July	8.06	7.94—.13
August		7.87—.12
September		7.83—.13
October	7.90	7.80—.14
November		7.80—.14
December		7.83—.14
January	7.96	7.84—.14
February		7.86—.14
March	8.01	7.89—.13
April		7.91—.13
May		7.94—.13
Middling Spot		8.62—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.70
Scinde, Fine	4.95
Scinde, Superfine	5.20
Bengal, Good	4.45
Bengal, Fully Good	4.70
Bengal, Fine	4.95
Oomra, Good	5.90
Oomra, Fully Good	5.30
Oomra, Fine	5.60
Broach, Fully Good	6.00
Broach, Fine	6.25
Broach, Superfine	6.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 14.

May	13.06—.25
July	12.84—.19
November	12.53—.18
December	12.53—.13
January	12.62—.22
March	12.74—.22
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	14.05—.10

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 15.

The general sentiment still continues bearish and despite cheapness of Indian cotton there is less disposition to buy. The mills are increasing production and there exists good demand for ready cotton, the speculative element remains uninspired owing to general depression in trade. In following a decline of 25 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 263 for Broach J.A. delivery. At this level there was small selling by commission houses and prices receded to Rs. 261/4. It may be noted that although prices of American cotton have recovered about 2 cents from the lowest level reached this year, our market has improved about Rs. 8 per candy from the lowest price touched for Broach A.M. delivery. This disparity has brought ruin to our cotton cultivators which is bound to reflect in substantial decline in the buying capacity. This fact will be more visible in future and it appears that cotton markets will be neglected. Liverpool opening cables were steady and prices rallied to Rs. 262/8. Owing to procession the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M.	262	12	0
Broach J.A.	262	4	0
Oomra May	203	8	0
Oomra July	213	8	0
Bengal May	185	8	0
Bengal July	190	8	0
Broach J.A. highest	263	4	0
Broach J.A. Lowest	261	4	0

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, May 15.

Bengal May 186.
Bengal July 191.
Broach A/M. 251.
Broach J/A. 263.
Umra May 209.
Umra July 219.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, May 15.

Bengal ...	198	193	188	182
Sind	203	198	193	187
Punjab	196	191	186	180
Rajputana	198	193	188	182
Broach ...	260	257	253	248
Punjab America	270	267	263	258
Kadi Vramgaon	262	259	255	250
Dholera ...	261	258	254	249
Kalajin ...	262	259	255	250
Cutch	268	265	261	256
Surat	350	347	343	338
Rajpipla	337	334	330	325
Navasri ...	355	352	348	343

	Ex. S.F.	S.F.	Fine	F G	Good
Umra No 3	219	215	211	207	—
C P No. 1	234	230	226	222	—
C P No 2.	226	222	218	214	—
Mathia	—	209	204	199	194

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 15.

1000 Bussan & Co. Amraoti 210
100 Do. Yeotmal 212
100 Japan T & Co. Sailu 210
100 Japan T & Co. Indore 210
100 G G Kesha & Co Khandwa 215
100 Do. Kalajn 254
100 Moon Mill Nagpur 223
400 N. Rajaram Bhavnagar 210
200 Do. Gondal 205
150 B Karshanas Sind American 213
100 Colaba Land Mill Sangli 276
100 Oshman Suleman Pandharpur 230
100 Karamshi Damji Campala 448

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 15.

(Liable to Income-Tax.)

3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 64-8.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes Sett. Rs. 64-7.
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust Rs. 74.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89-8.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 76-8.
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 85-2.
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 86-12.
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 95-2.
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97-10.
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 95-14.
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb. Rs. 103-12.
6 p.c. 1956 Karachi P. T. Rs. 103-12.

(Income-Tax Free.)

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 100-8.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Sett. Rs. 100-8.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds Rs. 99-15.
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-5.
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds Rs. 101-5.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds Rs. 102-4.
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B. D. Loan Rs. 105.
7 p.c. 1931 Mysore Loan Rs. 101-12.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 14.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-1/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.03-3/4
T T London on Brussel	34.82
T T London on Madrid	39.83
T T London on Milan	92.67
T T London on Berne	25.13
T T London don Prague	164.00
T T London on Paris	123.86

LONDON SILVER.

Londodn, May 14.

Silver—China and India sold. Absence of support.

Spot	19-1/16
Forward	19-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

Londodn, May 14.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4-4-11-3/8

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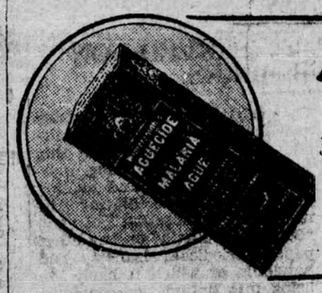

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U. S. MILLS COTTON CONSUMPTION.

—:o:—

DURING APRIL.

The cotton consumption by U. S. Mills during April 1930 was 532000 Bales as against 509000 Bales during March. The consumption for April during past seasons was as under:—

	Bales.
1929-30	532000
1928-29	632000
1927-28	525000
1926-27	619000
1925-26	578000
1924-25	597000

LONDON METALS.

London, May 14.

Copper Brazlers	£73
Yellow Metal	£57-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£15-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Tin English Ingots	£150-1/2
Antimony, Foreign Refined Value	£25-5

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON BELT.

The official weather report, states that in the Eastern Belt rain is still needed, but that in most of the central parts showers have been beneficial. In the Western Belt the temperatures have mostly been favourable. In Oklahoma planting has been retarted by heavy rains. In the Mississippi Valley States and northern and east Gulf area the weather generally has proved favourable.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 14.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2 p. c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loanz	2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-5/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, May 14.

Along with the propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth, picketing of liquor shops too has been started by the local leaders. Since Monday nearly all the toddy and liquor shops are being picketed by volunteers who stand in front of the shops in batches of two. The atmosphere so far is quite peaceful. Other volunteers try to prevent people from crowding near the shops. It is said to be conducted successfully in so far as sale of liquor has considerably diminished. However, the whole movement ought soon to be put on a more systematic basis.

MR. SHINDE SENTENCED.

Immediately after his arrest, Mr. Shinde, leader of the "Depressed classes", was taken to Khandala and placed before Mr. Hulyal, the Magistrate. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour and given 'B' Class. For an old grey-haired man like Mr. Shinde hard labour is indeed a harsh sentence. But it is felt that like Posha Nakhwa of Bandra, Mr. Shinde too has been given the exemplary and deterrent punishment. He is in the Yeravda Jail. Out of the 100 (hundred) arrests at Shiroda, most are said to have been released. Only the leaders have not been let off. Mr. S. M. Joshi and Mr. Paranjpe, both of the Poona Youth League, have too been given rigorous imprisonment. In honour of Mr. Shinde and others sentenced, a grand procession started from the Reay Market yesterday and ended at the Shanwar Wada where two meetings were held. Messrs. H. V. Tulpule, N. R. Bamangaonkar of Berar, Mr. D. R. Gupte, Mr. Popatlal, Mr. R. G. Bhide and others addressed the meeting.

SHOLAPUR.

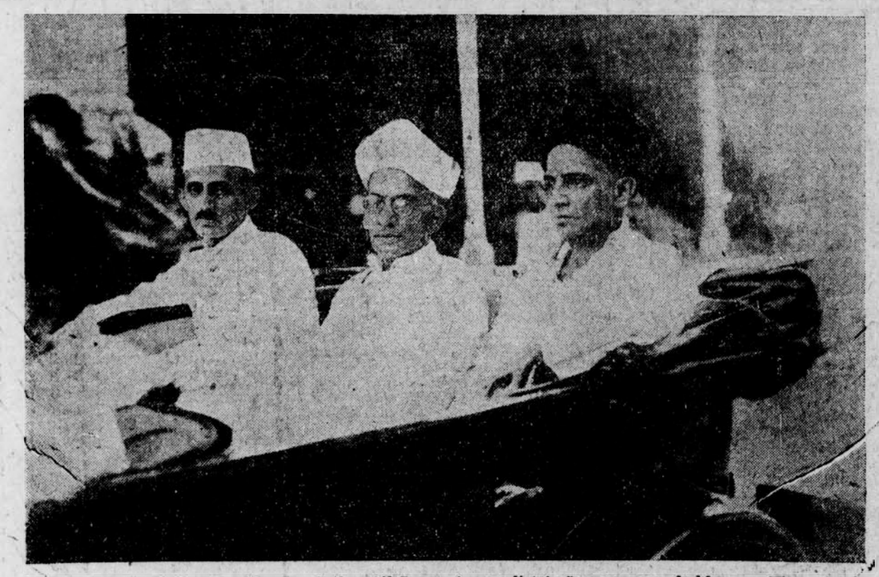
People from Sholapur coming to Poona have a grievous tale to narrate. "Kesari" has suggested an independent enquiry and it is learnt that men like Mr. Jayakar, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Secretary of the Servants of India Society have already been approached for the purpose of constituting a Committee. The sooner the Committee is made up, the better for an inquiry.

RESIGNATIONS FROM LEGISLATURE.

Resignations of Councillors of the Bombay Council from Maharashtra are coming up. Mr. Pataskar, Mr. Atavane, Mr. Deshpande have resigned. Mr. N. R. Gunjal, Secretary of the Bombay Council Responsivist Party, has called a party meeting to take unanimous action. Before this, however, the members seem to have resigned their seats. Only a few like Mr. Gunjal and Mr. N. B. Chandrachud yet remain.

In the place in the Assembly, vacated by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Dongarsing Patil of Bhusaval is sure to be elected. The other two candidates Sardar Mutalik and Mr. Shinde of Nasik have now withdrawn from the contest.

The Iron Merchants of Poona have decided not to order English iron for one year.



The arrival of the President of the All-India Journalists' Conference: held on Thursday. Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar is seated in centre; on the left is Mr. S. A. Brelvi, on the right is Mr. K. Srinivasan, proprietor of the "Hindu," Madras. —Counsic.

BAN ON PUBLICATION OF "CONGRESS BULLETIN"

SECTION 144, C. P. C., SERVED ON B. P. C. C. MEMBERS.

The Section 144 of the C. P. C. was promulgated in Bombay against the members of the B. P. C. C. and the "War Council" on Thursday morning by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The order is directed against the publication of the "Congress Bulletin". It runs as follows:—

Whereas it has been made to appear before me that of late speeches and writings are being made and published with a view to bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India or with a view to promote feeling of enemity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, or with a view to provoke members of the public to cause the offences of riot or affray or do acts endangering safety of the public or leading to disturbance of public tranquility; and whereas I am of opinion that immediate precautions and speedy remedy is desirable, I do hereby order and direct to the President, Vice-President, Secretaries, Treasurers and members of the B. P. C. C., the Satyagraha Committee and the "War Council" to abstain for two months from this date from editing, printing, publishing, or aiding and abeting and inciting or facilitating by means of publication of the "Congress Bulletin" or any other paper, periodical, leaflets and handbills, or which is likely to bring into hatred or contempt Government established by law, exciting feeling of disaffection towards Government, promote feeling of enemity or hatred between classes of H. M.'s subjects, provoke members to commit the offences or riot or affray or to do acts endangering public safety.

The Order was served by Inspector Lyon of Lamington Road Police Station and Inspector Desai of Bombay C. I. D. on the office-bearers and members of the B. P. C. C. on Thursday morning.

ORDER TO BE DEFIED.

An urgent meeting of the "War Council" was subsequently held and it is understood that it was resolved to continue the publication of the "Congress Bulletin" as before.

BAIL REFUSED TO THENGDI.

—:o:—

"Not A Sick Infirm Man"

MEERUT, May 14.

Mr. R. L. Yorke, the Judge hearing the Meerut alleged Conspiracy case passed orders to-day rejecting the bail application of Mr. Thengdi to-day.

The Court dealt at length with all the points raised by the defence and the arguments advanced by the prosecution, and finally with the point that the applicant was an old man of over 60 and his detention in jail had already affected his physical and mental powers and was likely to affect them seriously in future.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

The Court observed that apart from the applicant's bare word, there was no evidence to show that his health had been affected at all. It would, as far as he could judge, after having seen him during the last three months, be possible to describe him as a sick of infirm person. This plea must also therefore be rejected. The applicant had not in the opinion of the Court substantiated the case on any grounds put forward for the Court's consideration and the application was rejected.

OVER 100 LETTERS INTERCEPTED.

Three witnesses were examined to-day. Mr. Amulya K. Sen, Police Officer, said that in the course of his duties he intercepted letters which he submitted to the Assistant Commissioner of Police. All letters were photographed. Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, he said, that he did not remember the name of the photographer of the letters but he belonged to the Intelligence Department. He could not read Urdu letters. Approximately in the course of his duties he intercepted more than a 100 letters.

Two other witnesses connected with printing were examined and the Court then rose.—A. P.

RANGOON, May 14.

Miss Amy Johnson sustained a slight mishap when her plane fell into a ditch at Insein, 10 miles from Rangoon. She was not hurt. Damage being not extensive, she hopes to resume the flight to-morrow.—Free Press.

MR. PATEL BOUND FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

TO GO TO PINDI.

Presiding Over Peshawar Enquiry Committee.

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

Mr. V. J. Patel is likely to leave Allahabad for Bombay to-morrow morning. From Bombay, he will proceed to Rawalpindi where it has been decided, it is stated, to hold, inquiry into the Peshwar disturbances as the Congress Inquiry Committee of which Mr. Patel is the President, has been refused admission into Peshwar.—Free Press.

4 KARACHI SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

—:o:—

Rigorous Imprisonment To All

KARACHI, May 14.

The trial of four accused arrested this morning concluded inside the Karachi Jail this evening. Thhe accused were charged under Section 117, I. P. C., (inciting people to break the laws) read with Section 34, I. P. C. Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate of Karachi, sentenced the accused as follows: Lokaram Sharma, 18 months rigorous imprisonment; Narsinglal Dhanmal, 12 months' rigorous imprisonment; R. K. Sidhwa, nine months' rigorous imprisonment; and Professor Naraindas Malkani, twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. The first two are placed in the C class and the last two, in the B class.—A. P.

KING OPENS INDIA HOUSE ON JULY 8.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 14.

India House at Aldwych will be formally opened by the King on July 8. His Majesty the King accompanied by Queen will be received by Sir A. C. Chatterjee. Mr. Benn will represent the Government of India. King's Indian orderly officers will be in attendance. The King and Queen after the opening of the House will inspect the building. The King will be presented with a key made of Indian bronze as a memento.—Reuter.

OOTY RACES.

OOTACAMUND, May 14.

The Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanely watched the race for the Governor's Cup in enjoyable weather this afternoon. The Cup was won by the Rajah of Ramdad's Orchid from the Maharani of Venkatagiri's Red Cockade by 1-1/2 lengths. Mr. Murphy's Merrilegs finished third. The totalisator paid Rs. 22-3-0 for win. The Governor presented the cup to the winning owner.—A. P.

RANGOON, May 13.

The High Court has suspended Maung Kogyi, Higher Grade Pleader of Monywa and Chairman of the Monywa Municipality for three years on the ground of his having tampered with electoral rules during the last elections to Burma Legislative Council.—A. P.

EXHIBITION OF PERSIAN ART.

—:o:—

(Continued from pagge 4.)

be reckoned with by every serious student of Persian antiquity. Much criticism has been expended in demonstrating the absence of originality in the art of Persia. Dr. Wesendonk appears to endorse the view of Gobineau expressed over fifty years ago that the fertile mentality of the Persian tended towards ecclecticism. "The Iranians, according to the French authority, in a manner analogous to their Scandinavian and German relatives, have no spontaneous inventiveness in the matters of art. Neither under the Achaemenides nor under the Arsacides, nor again under the Sasanians, nor even under the Musalmans, Persia developed a style which belonged to itself originally. On the other hand it knew well how to assimilate the Asyrian, the Indian and the Roman tastes and to give to its loans a character all its own. In this resides the originality of Persia." An important contribution to our knowledge of archaeology is furnished by Dr. Wesendonk who now proves beyond cavil that the Magian Persians did erect statues and images.

Arya Sahitya Mandal Ld.

(From A Correspondent).

AJMER, May 13.

The opening ceremony of Arya Sahitya Mandal, Ld., was performed on the 9th inst. by Shri Narayan Swamiji, President Sarva Deshik Sabha, in the premises of the Mandal. The Swamiji appreciated the efforts of the promoters of the Mandal. He said that the one thing that India was more than ever proud of was her achievements in the field of letters. But the one thing, he continued, which Arya Samaj, a body pioneer in every other thing had been neglecting was the efforts at rational presentation of ancient Aryan ideals and culture, in the most attractive form in most of the languages of the world, in a way that it may be placed within the reach of all. He, however, hoped that with the most prominent workers of the Arya Samaj, representing different provinces, as its directors, the Mandal would certainly fulfill that need.

BIG ZAMINDAR SATYAGRAHI IMPRISONED.

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 14.

Sethramgopal of Kirthal, a big zamindar was sentenced under the Salt Act to six months' rigorous imprisonment and also to pay a fine of Rs. 500. Jairamsharma was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Nine Banias are prosecuted for alleged forcing of Mahomedan shopkeepers to close their shops on the day of the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal.

The District Congress Committee met to-day and devised means to Aman Sabha propaganda. The City observed a complete hartal on Tayabjee's arrest. A grand procession paraded the city, and crowded meeting was held in the evening.—Free Press.

B.Sc. STUDENT ARRESTED.

—:o:—

BARISAL, May 14.

Mr. Subodh Chandra Roy, a B.Sc. student, was arrested this morning under the Ordinance on his arrival from Calcutta.—Free Press.

Volunteers Remanded.

CALCUTTA, May 14.

22 volunteers who were arrested as a sequel to the raid of B. P. C. C. and certain messes were directed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate this noon to furnish a security for Rs. 200 each, which being refused by them, they were remanded to custody till to-morrow.

Sub Inspector and Head Constable Resign.

KISHANGANJ, Purnea, May 14.

As a protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Sub-Inspector Tarakumar Mukerjee and Head Constable Sarada Prasad, both of Purnea District Police, have tendered their resignations. Both of them were stationed at Araria when they resigned. They appeared in the Kishnganj Criminal Court, dressed in pure Khaddar as witnesses for the Crown, in a case under Section 402, I. P. C., but they were not examined as the prosecution put in a petition stating that they had been "cained over."—A. P.

ACTIVITY IN PANCHMAHALS.

—:o:—

50 Police Patels Resign.

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, May 13.

Contraband salt has been sold at Godhara, Dohad, Jhalod and in villages. Two leaders of the first two batches were arrested while other batches of volunteers were allowed to sell contraband salt. As the district has no field for salt production the next triple programme has been taken in hand, e.g.; boycott of foreign cloth, prohibition and the resignations of Police Patels. Merchants of almost all the taluka towns have passed resolutions to stop indenting foreign cloth for three months which period is now to be extended, after the incarceration of Mahatmaji. The propaganda of prohibition is going strong, particularly in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas where the Bhils are noted for their drinking habit. Picketing of liquor shops has begun at Jhalod. Mr. A. V. Thakkar keeps an eye on picketing.

In Halol Taluka Mr. W. S. Mukadam and Sjt. L. M. Shreekant received as many as fifty resignations of Police Patels and Ravanias.

Kalol Taluka has opened five centres under the charge of four volunteers and one Captain who are busy with the triple programme.

Congress Secretary Arrested.

GHATAL, May 14.

The police raided yesterday afternoon the offices of the local Congress Committee and the Civil Disobedience Committee and arrested Bibhuty Bhusan Ghose, Secretary of the Committees and also Mohin Mohan Mondal, a prominent Congress worker.—Free Press.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

158 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AT SHIRODA

Mr. A. B. Pandit who is in charge of Satyagraha Camp, Shiroda, sent the following telegram on Tuesday:—

"Fresh raid, 158 arrested including Messrs. Patwardhan and Ranade. Sixteen volunteers, were injured one of whom is serious."

Satyagraha At Ankola.

(From A Correspondent).

ANKOLA, May 10.

The volunteer camp is stationed here and every morning hundreds of young men and women along with the villagers go to the sea-side and collect salt and brine with which they return to the camps where they manufacture refined salt. Contraband salt is sold in packets at special salt bazaars which are visited by large number of people from surrounding village. Meetings are held explaining national movements and exhorting people to boycott foreign cloth, wear and support Khaddar, prevent drink and boycott British goods in particular. The landlords have resolved not to give the cocoanut trees for tapping liquor.

Pleader Jailed.

BORSAD, May 14.

Mr. Rambhai Fakirbhai Patel, a local pleader, was sentenced to one year R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500.

Borsad observed complete hartal in his honour. A big meeting was held to protest against the repressive policy of the Government.

NOTICE ISSUED TO KHATEDARS

Mamlatdar Mr. Thakkar has issued noticed to khatedars.—Free Press.

PARALLEL COURTS IN KADOD DIVISION.

JALALPUR, May 14.

As a further step in the civil disobedience movement farmers of Kadod Division, Bardoli Taluka, resolved at a meeting to establish parallel courts for the settlement of disputes. Thus there will be village panchayats in every village in the division and national court of appeal which will hear appeals from village panchayats. Farmers have also decided not to pay land revenue and rigorously boycott all Government servants and supporters of Government.—A. P.

KASARGOD OBSERVES HARTAL.

WOMEN BREAK SALT ACT.

(From A Corresponden:)

As a protest against Mahatmaji's incarceration, Kasargod observed complete hartal on the 10th and partial hartal on the 11th. On these days, a large batch of men volunteers went to the seashore in a procession, carrying a big National Flag, and singing National songs. They broke the Salt Law in the presence of a vast gathering and publicly sold contraband salt in all parts of the town.

On the 11th a separate batch of lady volunteers led by Mrs. Sanjivi Bai, (wife of Sjt. R. K. Prabhu, formerly of the "Bombay Chronicle", and now a Satyagraha prisoner) and by Mrs. Tombat Lakshmidevi Bai, a wealthy lady of Kasaragod, went to the beach carrying a portrait of Mahatmaji and pots bedecked with 'Kumkum' and flower garlands, brought salt water to the town and prepared salt.

The Kannada poet Sjt. Punichataya delivered a stirring address. Mr. Marappa of Nagpur flag Satyagraha fame, who specially came here from Mangalore with four other volunteers also made two speeches.

Mrs. Tombat is busy with plans for organising a ladies' Spinning Club here with a view to meet the increased demand for Khaddar. Great enthusiasm prevails.

CONTRABAND SALT FROM GOA.

—:o:—

Satyagraha At Karwar.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, May 11.

News of the seven volunteers, viz. Syts. M.D. Manoli, S. H. Kulkarni, R. M. Khade, R. R. Naik and T. R. Kulkarni, all of Belgaum, and Syts. N. K. Teggi and V. B. Mirji, both of Hubli, having been arrested and awarded 3 months' hard labour each for bringing contraband salt from Goa into British territory at Majali has already been reported.

Coincidentally with this event a stranger who gave his name as Menis Wakereel (or Weakeel), said to be an American of British Indian domicile and deported from Portuguese territory, happened to accompany the Satyagrahis in their march, and also refused to submit to inspection of his belongings by the British customs authorities. He, however was let off after a while.

As many as ten policemen roughhandled each volunteer.

A Police Fozdar named Hussein Khan is alleged to have figured prominently among the Tormentors.

SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE OF EUROPEAN OFFICIAL.

After the volunteers' conviction on the 9th, the villagers of Majali and other neighbouring villages observed hartal. The same evening one thousand of them, principally the fisherfolk, including a large number of women, congregated at the Majali customs post and marched into Goa under the guidance of six volunteers, and brought away in all about 5 maunds of salt. On this occasion, owing to the sympathetic attitude of Mr. Steele, the Assistant Salt Collector, who was personally present on the scene and is understood to have given strict orders to the sepoys to try to destroy the salt as far as possible without doing the least violence to the volunteers, all the sepoys (about 70 in number) behaved well, except for one or two who are said to have attempted to snatch the ear and nose ornaments from the person of a woman in the rear of the crowd of Satyagrahi villagers. Mr. Steele got angry when this incident was reported to him and promised to deal properly with the culprit. All of the Satyagrahis were allowed to pass without any arrests.

PORTUGUESE OFFICER PLEADS WITH SATYAGRAHIS.

In the afternoon of the 10th inst. 24 volunteers accompanied by more than 3,000 villagers of whom about 500 were women crossed the frontier in procession. But only a few who had gone in advance of this procession could secure and bring away about 15 maunds of salt, which they did without obstruction either by the Portuguese or by the British authorities. For, later at about 5 p.m. the Portuguese Frontier customs officers pleaded their inability to allow any more salt to pass their post, saying that they had received orders from their headquarters not to allow a particle of salt to pass their post. With tears in his eyes the Portuguese customs collector entreated the Satyagrahis' leader not to embarrass him by disobeying their Government order, and he was told that they would not. The whole procession then returned disappointed, but quiet. It had swelled to 6,000, of which 1,000 were women.

SALT 1/2 SEER FOR 1 PICE.

At a meeting held at Majali immediately thereafter the villagers were exhorted not to sell rice, fish and other necessaries on which the people of the neighbouring Goa villages depended for their livelihood, to the Goans, until the Goa authorities allowed salt to be brought as hitherto. Fearing this embargo, it is already reported, [illegible] representatives from Polem [illegible] Goa frontier village, hav[illegible] for Panjim their capital, to [illegible] with the authorities there [illegible] their embargo on salt.

At noon t[illegible] contraband salt brough[illegible] Goa was brought to t[illegible]arket by the volunteer[illegible]n and sold away in [illegible] half a seer at one pi[illegible] bazar, to-day being [illegible]ket.

In the eveni[illegible]fire of foreign clot[illegible] by the volunteers [illegible]se to house and sh[illegible]e lighted.

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